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BRITISH TROOPS' COLOGNE STAY ROUSES BERLIN

Conservatives and Liberals up in Arms Against Decision to Defer Evacuation

BRITAIN YIELDED TO FRANCE, IT IS SAID

Liberal Papers Openly Advocate Interruption of Trade Parleys in Paris

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Great Britain's apparent intention to postpone the evacuation of Cologne bridgehead still occupies the center of political interest in Germany. The Conservatives naturally are up in arms, but even Liberal circles, which are usually moderate in their views, are protesting vehemently against what they declare to be "a violation of the peace treaty."

One liberal paper even speaks of its third violation, the first, according to the writer, being the way in which Upper Silesia was divided up between the Poles and the Germans; the second being the French invasion of the Ruhr, and the Borsen Courier even declares that Britain's moral prestige is at stake.

GERMANS NOT CONSULTED

It is generally believed here that Britain has given in to France in regard to Cologne in order to obtain concessions from it in Mediterranean countries. What, however, is annoying the Germans most is that the British Government so far has not officially informed the Wilhelmstrasse of its intention to keep the British troops in Cologne. "It would have been more honest," the Vossische Zeitung writes, "if Britain had openly said that a postponement of evacuation was decided upon in order not to cut off the French armies from the Ruhr." It would have been better, the paper continues, if England had discussed the matter with Germany beforehand.

Liberal circles admit that a postponement of the evacuation would be desirable if the Ruhr was thereby evacuated sooner, but in order to bring this about Germany must voluntarily give its consent, they declare. "The policy of the Allies are pursuing at present," one liberal paper writes, "is a blow in the face to those politicians in Germany who have been devoting all their energies to the pacification of Europe," and it was "a blow to the soleil of all possible concessions." Seven liberal papers—let alone the Conservative press—openly advocate an interruption of commercial negotiations in Paris until the question of the evacuation of Cologne has been settled.

AN INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT

A preliminary agreement of representatives of Germany's heavy industries is said to have been reached with French industrialists in Paris, causing no little anxiety in political circles here as well as among the leaders of finishing industries.

The foundry captains of the Ruhr, it is said, have established a monopoly for the importation of French iron which is entirely in their hands and, with this help, they are able to increase prices at home. Moreover, it is said, they acted too independently of the government and it is asked why the latter did not watch their steps more.

GERMANS MAKE PROTEST TO PARIS GOVERNMENT

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Germans, through Dr. von Hoesch, have made a protest in Paris against the likelihood of the non-evacuation of Cologne on Jan. 10. In spite of denials that any decision has been reached by the Allies, it is sufficiently known that an understanding exists between France and England to justify the German demarche. Von Hoesch remarked that it would be difficult to constitute a Cabinet resolved to fulfill the Dawes plan if it was known definitely that the occupation of Cologne would continue beyond the date indicated in the treaty.

Officially it was impossible to reply that the Allies had not yet received the general report of the commission on military control, on which would depend evacuation of the occupation forces. Obviously there is nothing else to say, but as a fact it is known that the expected document will, while not taking an alarmist attitude, show that Germany has failed to carry out all military provisions.

The agitation in Germany with regard to Cologne and also with regard to Sarrebourg, which the French are accused of trying to annex is natural enough, but it would appear possible were the problem properly approached to reach a compromise. It is agreed that a protocol might be drawn up signed outside the Treaty, fixing a date for the evacuation of Cologne and also a date for the evacuation of the Ruhr, which would be acceptable to all parties. The British do not desire to remain in Cologne, nor do the French wish its occupation for its own sake, but while the French Army is in the Ruhr it is necessary to assure communications through Cologne.

It will be unfortunate if there come from the dilatoriness of the Allies, obtaining a final report and the proposing of a friendly arrangement with Germany more bitter attacks on the French, which will injure attempts at a rapprochement.

Powers Seek to Localize Outbreak of War in Albania

Intervention Not Contemplated, Merely Effort to Keep Trouble From Menacing Peace

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The latest news from Albania indicates that fighting of comparative severity has taken place in the Dibra district. As usual the reports are contradictory. Official Albanian dispatches state that the Government forces have retaken the town of Kruja, which captured one cannon on quickfiers and 23 prisoners, including three Serbian soldiers. It is also alleged that the guns are Serbian service weapons.

On the other hand Belgrade, which obtains its information from revolutionary quarters, announces that the engagement resulted in a victory for the insurgents who captured 400 Albanian state soldiers, 300 volunteers, one cannon and three quickfiers and are now endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Government troops. Summing up the military situation it is permissible to assume that the conflict has become intensified on the Dibra front, remains more or less stationary before Kossovo and Scutari, and that the insurgents met with considerable initial success.

Having said this, it is necessary to admit that the absence of authentic

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

NEW IRISH PARTY IN FORMATION

Republican and the Labor Ranks Supply Elements of New Conservative Body

MUSCLE SHOALS BILL GOING OVER

Observers Say Special Commission Probably Will Take Charge of Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The magnitude of the Muscle Shoals enterprise and the uncertainty as to how far reaching it may be in its economic, financial and social effects, has called a halt on the proposed disposition of it. When Congress convened early this month there was a tendency on the part of certain members to get rid of it and the Administration and Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, were in practical agreement on a plan which seemed to have a fair way of being enacted in legislation.

Then George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, whose government ownership bill the Underwood bill was to have been a substantial, began to discuss Muscle Shoals in all its bearings, and the progressive bill and others began to get behind him in efforts to defeat the Underwood bill.

Less Than Half Electors Vote
"There is clearly something wrong," observed Irish Truth, a weekly newspaper, "when no more than 40 to 45 per cent of the electors record their votes. It appears that there is a considerable mass of voters in this country who at present have no program, party, or candidates whom they think it worth while to support." It but remains, this journal thinks, for the disaffected voters to band together and, after careful study of the situation, evolve some plan whereby appropriate action might be taken to provide the Free State with a Government better equipped to deal with the difficult and complex problems of the hour.

"The electors who were absentes at the five recent contests," remarks the Irish Times, "include very large numbers of the more prosperous, the most responsible, the experienced, the most highly educated, and the most constitutionally minded citizens of the Free State. They include the mass of the old 'Southern Unionists' and a high percentage of the 'old Nationals' who supported Mr. Redmond."

THE NORRIS ATTACK

Senator Norris, in his recent speech before the Senate, dwelt upon the Ontario Power Commission's scheme of fulfilling cheap power to the people on that side of the Canadian border. He declared that "There is not any doubt but that we still live there will be such an avalanche of demand from the farmers of the country that the natural resources of America shall be preserved for all the people and not given away to private interests, that no man in this House or in the other, or even in the White House, can withstand the terrible force of public sentiment that is going to be behind it. We cannot get away from it."

"It is just as natural as the rising and the setting of the sun; and every time we turn over a great natural resource to some private industry—particularly a trust, as has been shown here, that controls practically all of the electric devices of America—we are only bringing on to perhaps our successors the condemnation of an outraged but righteous people."

MAY GO TO SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—"Padded leases" are condemned by the executive committee of the property management division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, meeting here. Resolutions adopted declared:

"This division is opposed to the making of leases with concession, free rent or rebates unless such are clearly shown on the face of the lease."

Special from Monitor Bureau

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—After months of investigation, continental experts have reported favorably on the Sieben-Schusser scheme for harnessing the Shannon. Patrick McGillicuddy, Minister of Industry and Commerce, told the Dail Eireann at an initial cost of £5,000,000. The plan is a vast one for furnishing the Irish Free State with electricity at lowered rates.

MUSSOLINI MOVE OVER ELECTIONS AROUSES ITALY

Premier's Announcement of New Electoral Law Presages Appeal to Country

By Radio

ROME, Dec. 22.—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, made a bold attempt on Saturday night to solve the Italian crisis by presenting a new electoral law to Parliament asking the House to discuss it urgently after the Christmas recess. The situation has been growing worse each day and reached last week such a gravity that the Government's position became really very dangerous.

In a previous message the split in the government majority was pointed out and during the last 24 hours the division has become more accentuated by the decided attitude of the moderate Fascesi, who threatened to withdraw their support from the Government in the event of their extremist friends getting the upper hand in the present political struggle.

Moreover, the Liberals of the Right,

followers of Antonio Salandra, the only non-Fascist group which still

supported the Government, has passed a resolution criticizing severely the attitude of the Govern-

ment in the recent debate on Signor Quinta's resignation.

ELECTORAL LAW CHANGE

Then came Signor Mussolini's announcement of a change in the electoral law, which naturally means an imminent appeal to the country. So great was the surprise of the deputies at Signor Mussolini's unexpected move and the comments that followed so animated, that the speaker was obliged to suspend the sitting for a few minutes in order to allow them to express their views on the subject.

The text of the new electoral law

has not yet been published, but it is

universally affirmed that the new elections will be held under the sys-

tem prevailing in Italy until 1919,

before proportional representation was introduced, that is the British system of single-member constituencies. The number of deputies will be raised from 535 to 560, so

that there will be a deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants.

Signor Mussolini's brief declaration referred to the usual support given by his Fascist supporters to which are joined the followers of Giovanni Giolitti and Vittorio Orlando, who both expressed satisfaction with Signor Mussolini's action.

FASCIST REFORM

The Fascist extremists, however soon realized the object of the electoral law, which they described as anti-election reform. The moderate Fascist will take an optimistic view of the situation, and read Signor Mussolini's move as a blow to the Fascist extremists, whom they accuse of being responsible for the Fascist setback.

The Opposition groups now

are in the Aventine were no less surprised when they learned Signor Mussolini's new strategic plan, and, after exchanging views on the situation, arrived at the conclusion that it was only a maneuver on the part of Signor Mussolini to get the Government out of the present difficult situation.

Consequently they declared not to alter their line of conduct followed since June last.

Apparently Signor Mussolini, impressed with the growing discontent in the country, took some time ago the Congress of the Medal of Honor, and gave each of them a money grant of \$10,000.

No action has ensued upon either

the Hill or the Rathbone bill.

The managers call attention to an order of the board dated Nov. 29, covering the dispute between most of the western railroads and the Railroad Labor Board, a decision asking that the board annual the agreement entered into Dec. 16 by the Southern Pacific System and its enclaves and freemen by which the men received an increase in wages.

The petition alleges that the decision was forced upon the railroad "under threat of an interruption of transportation," and declares that "other railways may also be forced, in order to avoid interruptions of transportation service, to make similar settlements."

The petition further sets forth that the settlement directly tends to make necessary an advance in railway rates in western territory.

THE BOARD'S ORDER

The managers call attention to an order of the board dated Nov. 29, covering the dispute between most of the western railroads and the Railroad Labor Board, a decision asking that the board annual the agreement entered into Dec. 16 by the Southern Pacific System and its enclaves and freemen by which the men received an increase in wages.

The petition continues:

"In the first 10 months of the year 1923 . . . the railroads of the western group earned a return upon their property investment of 3.94 per cent. In the first 10 months of 1924 the return earned by them was only 3.82 per cent. The net return being earned by the western lines is so much less than the 'fair return' to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws of the country and under the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that it is evident that the new rates charged by the railroads are not being maintained.

The opposition groups believe that the railroads are not being maintained.

tion and the position of the British Government. It is noted that the British Foreign Secretary does not close his communication on a note of finality, but leaves with the statement that, while he did not recognize the legality of the American claim in any of its aspects, he does not regard that as precluding the possibility of an amicable arrangement in the course of the Finance Ministers' conference to be held next month in Paris.

Legality of Claims

There is no thought among officials here that the Americans will not wish to engage in the discussion in January unless the question of recognition of the legality of the American claim has been recognized before the conference takes place, because it is believed that there will be no serious challenge to the claims. It is regarded as probable that the American claim will be recognized in equity, which is what the French have done, the question of legality being put aside.

The United States is not concerned about the method of payment. The Allied Powers may choose their own way and words, as long as they are not offensive to the dignity of the United States, if the ends of recognition and payment are attained.

ATTACKS MADE ON M. HERRIOT

M. Maginot Says Left Policy Leads to Revolution or Dictatorship

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Opposition is not letting the grass grow under its feet. The former President, Alexandre Millerand, having fired the opening gun last week in his campaign against the Herriot Government, his principal Lieutenant, André Maginot, former War Minister, delivered a fierce diatribe at Epinal against the Left bloc. It was the first manifesto by the National Popular League in the provinces and added to the same time a reply to Edouard Herriot's speech in the Vosges city three weeks ago.

"The policy of the Left bloc leads straight to revolution or a dictatorship," was the keynote of the former Minister's speech. The bloc, he declared, to please its revolutionary allies, had evacuated the Ruhr, abandoning this important pledge for payment by Germany without any corresponding advantage.

It had insulted those who had fought and struggled for victory by pardoning deserters and traitors, reinstating with promotion employees who had sabotaged the public services, and by recognizing the Soviets that had installed Bolshevikism in France. Finally, it was ruining the finances of the country and weakening the national defense by reducing the necessary army appropriations.

While M. Maginot was attacking the general policy of the Government at Epinal, General de Castelnau presided over a manifestation attended by some 7000 persons against the Government's anti-clerical policy at Perpignan, and Cardinal Luçon headed similar manifestations at Rethym, with more than 5000 present.

LONDON FOUNDLING HOSPITAL TO MOVE

Site, Which Cost £7000, Will Now Fetch £1,500,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Following in the steps of other old established institutions, such as the Charterhouse School, which moved to Godalming in 1872, and Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School) which went to Dover in 1902, it is probable that the Foundling Hospital will soon have to look for a new home.

Founded by Capt. Thomas Coram in 1736, for the reception of deserted children, the hospital has been located for nearly the whole of its history in what is now Bloomsbury. When first built in Lamb's Conduit Fields, it was on the outskirts of London, and the 50 acres of fields bought by the governors from the Earl of Salisbury for the sum of £7000, are now to be sold for £1,500,000.

The institution is now in the middle of London and without doubt the 500 children who are housed there would be far better off in the country.

Captain Coram was a rich sailor who had made a fortune in Virginia, and it is said he was inspired with the idea that materialized in the foundling hospital by the sight of the deserted babies on his walks between London and Rotherhithe.

The painter Hogarth was a friend of Coram and figures on the earliest lists of governors. He executed a picture showing a number of Coram which hangs in the gallery, and there are other works of him in rooms of the hospital. Handel was another who gave of his art to help, and he frequently performed his oratorio of the "Messiah" in aid of the hospital funds, and by his will, left the original score to the institution. He also presented the chapel with an organ.

AUTORS' DISPUTE ENDED

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The threatened strike of "the 99 most prominent" actors of Germany has collapsed, and the committee appointed late last month to take vigorous action against the managers' scheme for classification of the players will probably never meet. The stars, it is said, have given the managers and the lesser paid actors a quietus in their resistance to the managers' plan, which provides for minimum and maximum salaries in the four categories, ranging from \$350 to \$2000 monthly.

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BRITISH LABOR PRAISES SOVIET

Trades Union Delegates See Improvement in Russia—Propaganda Charged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The question of Communist relations with the British Labor Party has become prominent with the return here from Moscow of the Trades Union Congress delegates. These delegates will be recalled made a tour of several thousand miles under Soviet auspices, during which they are reported to have delivered speeches bitterly attacking such moderate members of their own party as Ramsay MacDonald, formerly Prime Minister. These speeches have created such a sensation that precautions were taken by the delegates' friends to prevent any unguarded statements to the press.

What has now been issued contains no further criticism of the moderates. On the other hand, it gives such a highly laudatory account of conditions as to indicate a totally different viewpoint from that of the leaders of the Labor Party who recognize the political undesirability of advocating what their chief press organ here calls "imitating Russian methods."

Conditions Declared Improved

The delegates say that conditions in Russia are so greatly improved since 1920, when the last important British Labor Mission visited that country, that millions of new capital could now be properly and safely invested there. They also express the opinion that the enthusiasm of the workers under state ownership, and by what they regard as "the rapid process of economic restoration, now operating under the direction of the Union Socialist Soviet Republics." Their statements are strongly criticized in British Conservative and Liberal organs as propaganda, administered to men unable to speak Russian, and temporally predisposed to see them what the Soviet agents thought to them.

Existing Divergence Accentuated

Its chief reaction is, however, in the Labor Party, where it accentuates the already existing divergence between moderates and those who hold that the time has come for Great Britain to follow in Russia's footsteps. Here the moderates had matters so largely in their own way that they have been able, at least nominally, to exclude the Communists from official membership in the Labor Party.

Now the Moderates' influence is so seriously threatened as to render the conversion of a Trades Union Congress delegation to the Soviet viewpoint by no means a negligible addition to the extremist forces concerned. How the differences can be adjusted is a problem upon which both wings are now engaged.

COMMUNIST TALK CAUSES SLUMP ON PARIS BOURSE

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Stirred by the persistent talk of a Communist rising in France, talk which has caused a slight falling out among the members of the community, the Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot, has issued a message to the press requesting newspaper men to co-operate with him, showing that the rumors are without foundation and deliberately spread in order to undermine the authority of the Government. There would be no failure to take the necessary steps to suppress disorder. The present treacherous campaign which suggested that France was on the eve of a revolution should be sternly disengaged. The real danger lies in the false rumors which injure the moral and material interests of France at the moment when the situation was excellent and the country's finances were re-established.

M. Herriot further declared that the Government needed no advice and would perform its duty with calmness, method and firmness. This statement comes too soon for undoubtedly harm is being caused. The slump in prices on the Paris bourse is attributed to fears on this score. The newspapers which have taken a hand in showing up Communist activities are to be prosecuted for disseminating news causing panic.

BIENFAIT BRUITETTING PROVES EXPENSIVE

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Surprising amendments to the government control laws of British Columbia have been brought down in the provincial Legislature here by the Government. One of the provisions of the new amendments reduces penalties for bootlegging by wiping out the compulsory jail sentence for the first offense in the illicit sale of liquor and substituting a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1000, with the alternative of imprisonment up to 12 months. Under the new amendment restaurants are more easily defined than formerly in order that drinking in such places may be reduced.

A simpler system of permits is being introduced in order to facilitate the sale of liquor during rush hours. Farmers making cider from British Columbia fruit need not have it stamped with the government liquor seal so long as it remains in their possession but they can sell only to the Government. The general effect of the new regulations apparently will be in the direction of less rigorous law enforcement.

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CANADIAN PROPOSES PACT WITH AMERICA ON FISHERIES QUESTION

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Surprising amendments to the government control laws of British Columbia have been brought down in the provincial Legislature here by the Government. One of the provisions of the new amendments reduces penalties for bootlegging by wiping out the compulsory jail sentence for the first offense in the illicit sale of liquor and substituting a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1000, with the alternative of imprisonment up to 12 months. Under the new amendment restaurants are more easily defined than formerly in order that drinking in such places may be reduced.

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The numerical standing of the several parties will be nearly the same as before, and the Government will be compelled to draw a certain amount of its support from the progressive ranks.

VIKING

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The briquetting experimental station at Bienfait, Sask., owned jointly by the Dominion, Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments, will likely be sold in the near future to private interests. It is announced by W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba.

The experiments conducted under government supervision have failed to produce any results of value, but it is the intention of the syndicate negotiating for the plant to spend about \$200,000 in the installation of a new carbonizer and other machinery which is believed will make possible the briquetting of lignite coal on a commercial basis.

The Communists held a demonstration yesterday, 5000 strong in a public square. Plenty speeches were made, but there was nothing in the proceedings which struck the observer as constituting a formidable menace.

MUNICIPAL ALLIANCE FORMED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Joseph M. Price announces the formation of the Municipal Alliance, an association which will have for its principal ob-

jects the classification of the players will probably never meet. The stars, it is said, have given the managers and the lesser paid actors a quietus in their resistance to the managers' plan, which provides for minimum and maximum salaries in the four categories, ranging from \$350 to \$2000 monthly.

NUCOA

The Wholesome Spread for Bread

1—A delicious spread for bread; 2—A shortening to make tender, flaky pastry; 3—An enriching medium to make tempting, economical cakes; 4—To blend with sugar into delicate icings and hard sauce; 5—To season and add to the food value of vegetables.

The Best Foods, Inc., New York

select the driving of party politics out of City Hall. It will advocate the selection of qualified candidate and full publicity for all city business.

The new administration is expected to accomplish the work of the Citizens' Union, of which Col. William J. Schleefelin is the head, and which for years has endeavored to safeguard the interests of the public.

OIL DIVIDENDS BREAK RECORDS

Standard Oil Distributes \$150,000,000 Despite Lowering of Prices

BUENOS AIRES, BISHOP WARNED BY ARGENTINA

Roman Catholic Held Liable Under the Penal Code on Credentials Issue

DUTCH CABINET ANTAGONIZED

J. Troelstra Says Chambers Have Lost Confidence of People

MOFFATT BORE ONE-THIRD DONE

Great Engineering Feat, Opening Colorado Region, Ahead of Schedule

DEMOCRATIC CO-OPERATION

DENVER, MOFFATT BORE ONE-THIRD DONE

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT TO DEBATE LESSENING OF SENATE POWERS

OTTAWA, DEC. 19 (Special Correspondence)

PROHIBITION ISSUE IN ENGLAND

TORONTO, ONT., DEC. 20 (Special Correspondence)

ROAD POLICY CAUSES KENTUCKY DISCUSSION

LOUISVILLE, KY., DEC. 1 (Special Correspondence)

GOOD WILL AND GOOD CHEER GO TOGETHER

Good cheer and good will go together. Swift & Company puts its good will into acts of service, which extend from year's end to year's end, and are not confined to holiday seasons.

CITY HOMES THAT HAD TO DEPEND UPON THE COUNTRY COUSIN FOR HOLIDAY FOWL, AND COUNTRY HOMES THAT HAD TO SHOOT WILD GAME ON THE WING TO MAKE A FEAST FOR THE ASSEMBLED FAMILY CLAN—BOTH NOW DRAW UPON SWIFT & COMPANY'S VAST SUPPLIES OF DELICIOUS, FINE-FLAVORED ROAST BEEF AND STEAKS AND PREMIUM HAMS.

PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL

10,000 TONS OF IRON IRON SOLD

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES CLIMB IN 23 INDUSTRIES

Average Weekly Earnings Go From \$25.98 to \$26.45, or to 111 Per Cent Above 1914, Survey Shows—
Labor Hours Lengthened

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 22—Average weekly earnings of those employed in United States industries have advanced from \$25.98 in September, to \$26.45 in October, or to 111 per cent above those of July, 1914, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, in a statement issued here. The statement continues as follows:

The rebound from the long drop in employment that ended in July last goes on with increasing if not astonishing speed. During August and September employment has increased 3½ per cent, while October was the month just before the presidential election, when nobody could be certain what the political outcome would be. It was widely felt that little more than a year's work do well if it held its own and would do very well if it gained as much as had been in September.

But instead of this, the figures for October, just collected by the board for 23 industries, show an increase for the three months since July of 7.2 per cent, as compared with 3.5 per cent, the increase in the two months ending in September. That is to say, the percentage of increase in the three months is more than double that for the two. This is considered an excellent augury for November, when the election was out of the way and when industry usually forgets ahead, election or no election.

The measures of the long decline that led up to the conditions that obtained in July, 1924, are still in dispute. Although, at the close of the customary midsummer lull in 1923 money was plentiful and the credit structure was sound, the "bill" graded into a definite downward trend.

In some industries the lack of orders caused a marked reduction of force by September, 1923, and a recession ensued. Between July, 1923, and July, 1924, about one-fourth of the wage-earners employed in the 23 industries on the earlier date were dropped. In July, however, conditions changed and employment took an upward trend, slowly at first, but with increasing speed.

Of the 10 industries that had reported the heaviest reductions in force from April to June, 1924, seven appeared also in the list of 10 who reported the heaviest gains from July to October. Rubber reported an increase of 44.5 per cent against its former loss of 36.9 per cent; iron and steel, 23.1 per cent; against a loss of 31.8 per cent; coal, 12 per cent, against loss of 24.5 per cent; agricultural implements, 9.4 per cent, against 30.4 per cent; paper and pulp, 5.8 per cent, against loss of 26.4 per cent; furniture, 4.4 per cent, against loss of 21.2 per cent; and automobiles, 3.9 per cent, against a loss of 28.9 per cent.

The three in the list of those reporting the heaviest reductions which did not appear in the list of the 10 showing the heaviest increases were cotton, a decrease of 38.2 per cent; foundry and machine shop products, a decrease of 9.5 per cent; and paint and varnish, a decrease of 18.7 per cent.

Three industries which do not appear among the 10 which report the heaviest reductions are the ones doing among the 10 heaviest gains—chemicals, showing an increase of 15.9 per cent; silk—an increase of 9.6 per cent; and boots and shoes, 4 per cent.

And there is not sufficiently affected by the depression to be forced to make important reductions in their force were the printing trades, lumber and mill-work, meat packing, and paper products.

During the same three months the hours of work have lengthened from 45.1 in July to 47.1 in week in October, an average gain of two hours a day during the three months.

SURVEY REVEALS SLUMP IN TAXES

Federal, State, and Local Taxes Dropped 7 Per Cent in 1921-23 Report

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—In a study of the Tax Burden and Government Expenditures in the United States, to be issued soon, the National Industrial Conference Board says that during the years 1921 to 1923, inclusive, state and local taxes increased nearly 15 per cent, but that the same years the federal taxes decreased more than 27 per cent, and that the federal, state, and local taxes, taken together, decreased 7 per cent. Moreover, the national income so increased during the same period that the percentage of it paid in taxes decreased about one-third. That is to say, in 1921 one-half of the earnings of the country were used in paying taxes and in 1923 only 11.5 per cent were so used.

Federal taxes were reduced by about \$1,000,000,000 from 1921 to 1923; and as European countries continue or begin to pay their debts to the United States it should go on dropping for some time to come, if expenditures do not increase, the statement adds, and continues:

State and local taxes are different.

During the last five years the states and local governments have been borrowing and spending with increasing lavishness. In 1919 they borrowed \$691,000,000; in 1922, \$1,063,000,000, and during the first 11 months of 1924 they have borrowed the record-breaking amount of \$1,287,000,000. Correspondingly, their taxes have increased from \$2,956,000 in 1919 to \$4,449,000,000 in 1923.

Economy Needed

Whether such borrowing and expenditure is wise depends on several things. First of all it depends on how much the borrowing unit owes

already and how much more it can carry without breaking under the strain. If it cannot afford it borrowing more is probably justified, the object for which the money is intended. For instance, long-term bonds sold to carry out a costly public improvement may be a wise and safe method of financing the cost of the improvement over the people who will profit by it in the coming years, provided that all the bonds are redeemed before the improvement is completed.

It has undoubtedly made great unanticipated progress in the direction of national organization, since they were granted independence, but it is only a few years since every tribe was a law unto itself and feuds and the vendetta governed personal relationships.

A Primitive Country

One can understand the course of events better if he remembers that Albania is a very primitive country, almost devoid of communications and split up into three religious divisions. Generally speaking, the south is orthodox, the center Moslem, and the north Roman Catholic. Social organization, particularly in the north, is tribal, and until recently there was no regular intercourse between north, center and south, or between the tribes. They were in practical strangers to one another. All this is the result of modern developments, taxation, centralized judicial systems or any interference with their tribal independence. To have even commenced the institution of a constitutional régime is a great step in advance, but the fact remains that these really excellent people are still in the backwoods of civilization and about 100 years behind their neighbors in point of political development.

Now Fan Noli is a particularly enlightened individual who has traveled widely and presumably knows precisely where the country falls short in western standards. Possibly he has endeavored to go too fast for Albanian tribalism. Moslem feudalism is very deeply rooted and some orthodox and Muhammadan antipathy to domination by a Roman Catholic prelate must necessarily linger. Furthermore, he takes a risky experiment in attempting to outlaw Beys and confiscate their lands.

Kroum Reoccupied

By Special Cable
ROME, Dec. 22.—Reports from various sources are reaching Rome on the Albanian rising. A telegram from Fan Noli, the Albanian premier, says the Albanian troops recaptured Kroum, capturing 73 prisoners, among whom are three soldiers believed to belong to the Yugoslav regular army. The military situation is satisfactory.

The Popolo d'Italia, dealing with the situation in Albania, says Italy has an interest in Albania equal to that England has in Bulgaria. As England would never tolerate Belgrade being invaded by foreign troops, so Italy will never allow foreign intervention in Albanian affairs.

A question has been put in the Chamber to the Foreign Minister, asking whether it is true that the Yugoslav Government allowed Albanian armed bands to concentrate on Yugoslav territory, cross the frontier and invade Albania, and as to what steps the Italian Government will take in defense of Italian interests in the Adriatic strictly connected with the independence and territorial integrity of Albania.

The so-called Albanian revolution is, therefore, primarily a question of internal politics, the differences being fought out by guns instead of words. So it would probably remain, but for the allegation that the insurgents are receiving material and financial assistance from Serbia. The Albanian authorities profess to be very sure of their ground, but the details issued by the Belgrade government are somewhat confused and seem to have been accepted by the British and Italian governments. Actually the Serbs are very preoccupied with their own internal problems, added to which they are entering the throes of a critical general election. They

HARTFORD HOTEL MAN VOTED "MOST POPULAR"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The contest conducted by the National Hotel Review, in connection with the recent hotel exposition in New York, during which a voting contest was conducted to ascertain who is the most popular hotel man, resulted in the presentation of an automobile to Harry S. Bond, managing director of the Hotel Statler, New York.

Mr. Bond received a total of about 121,000 votes, second place going to Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. A suitable mark of esteem also was given Mr. Tschirky by the Gehring Publishing Company, which conducted the contest.

BELGIAN MINISTER EXPLAINS LOAN USES

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—In a memorandum transmitted to Parliament by Georges Theunis, the Prime Minister, he explains the use to be made by Belgium of the American loan of \$25,000,000. Part is to be used for building railways in the Belgian Congo and a considerable part to be intrusted to the National Bank.

As the loan has been entered into between the Minister of Finance and the National Bank to provide for its administration and for the eventual realization of various projects. This administration will aim to restore the balance of exchange and consolidate the floating debt.

That Delightful Bulge in the Stockings

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Dec. 22.—Representatives of the Albanian Government here, following up the telegram sent to the League by Fan Noli yesterday, called on Sir Eric Drummond and asked him to bring the Albanian situation before the Council at the earliest moment. Sir Eric im-

Powers Seek to Localize Outbreak of War in Albania

(Continued from Page 1)

would certainly be prohibited from profiting territorially at the expense of Albania and why they should risk compromising themselves, therefore, is difficult to understand.

Resources Lacking

It goes without saying that Ahmed organized the movement on Serbian territory and the Serbs are still grateful for the protection accorded them by Moslem Albanians during their tragic retreat toward the Adriatic in 1915. On the other hand they have no love for Roman Catholic tribesmen. But this constitutes no reasonable excuse for participating in a revolt holding little prospect of material benefit for Serbia.

The conflict should reach decision without undue delay, for neither side possesses great resources. The situation has been freely discussed between London and Rome, and while the dispatch of British and Italian troops to the Albanian waters indicates that its gravity is fully appreciated the great powers do not contemplate intervention of any description. It is merely sought to localize the outbreak and prevent it becoming a menace to the general peace of the Balkan peninsula.

Invitations to the conference, sent out today, are expected to bring to the capital representatives of the manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing interests, who will meet with representatives of the "consuming public" to plan the groundwork for the investigation. This survey, dealing with an essential part of the Nation's economic life, is intended to have the approval of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and of a number of industrial leaders.

It is expected that about 150 persons will attend the opening conference. Committees will be appointed and the field of inquiry outlined at this time.

SWEDISH SOCIETY PROTESTS AGAINST CLERICAL PROPAGANDA

By Special Cable

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.—The central council of the Swedish Society of Clergymen, with a membership of about 2000 pastors of the Swedish state church, have sent out a protest signed by Bishop L. Lindberg, president of the society, against the Roman Catholic propaganda in Sweden and the representations of Cardinal van Rossum on the true conditions of the Swedish church.

Cardinal van Rossum implied in a recent book on his private tour to Scandinavian countries and Iceland that the majority of these peoples were ready to embrace the Roman Catholic faith, and portions of this book have been reprinted in popular religious pamphlets and church calendars.

Moreover, many articles based on this book have been published in Holland and Germany, as chiefly responsible for Roman Catholic propaganda in Sweden. It is, therefore, alleged that the trip of the summer of 1923 was for the purpose of gathering material for systematic proselytizing.

The so-called Albanian revolution is, therefore, primarily a question of internal politics, the differences being fought out by guns instead of words. So it would probably remain, but for the allegation that the insurgents are receiving material and financial assistance from Serbia. The Albanian authorities profess to be very sure of their ground, but the details issued by the Belgrade government are somewhat confused and seem to have been accepted by the British and Italian governments. Actually the Serbs are very preoccupied with their own internal problems, added to which they are entering the throes of a critical general election. They

imedately requested statements from the Albanian and Serbian Governments respectively and informed the members of the Council of the mat-

ter. In connection with the recent issue of a Greek loan in London and New York, George Roussos, Greek Foreign Minister, has sent a telegram to Sir Eric thanking the members of the Council for their assistance in floating the loan.

DISTRIBUTION SURVEY WILL BE UNDERTAKEN

To Be Launched at Washington Conference Jan. 14-15

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Owen D. Young has accepted the chairmanship of the board of trustees which will raise the endowment fund for the proposed Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

"The United States as a creditor nation is now faced with opportunities and responsibilities which she has not had before," the ad interim agent-general of German reparations said in accepting the invitation to assume the leadership. "If we are to discharge these adequately we must educate ourselves. In order to educate ourselves we must organize for the purpose, because our very remoteness prevents us from coming into immediate and daily contact with international problems in such a way as the peoples of Europe by their closer contacts must necessarily do. The need of a post-graduate school, built on the principles of research, seems to me not only obvious but pressing."

"Certainly an appropriate institution to guide the post-graduate work in the field of research in John Hopkins—it is well located territorially and has an excellent record in the field of productive research. The spirit of the place is sound, and last of all but not least, the school will be a fitting memorial to Walter Hines Page, whose extraordinary work and the fine spirit has contributed so much to the welfare of solidarity among English-speaking peoples."

Mr. Young's associates on the board of trustees of the endowment fund are:

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University; Edward W. Bok; Roland W. Boyden, formerly United States observer on the Reparation Commission; Carter Glass, former Secretary of State; Mrs. Herbert Hoover; Col. Edward M. House; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy; William S. Sims, admiral, United States Navy; Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Kansas; George W. Wickes, former attorney-general of the United States; John G. Agar; Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Julius H. Barnes, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Lear B. Blanch, president of the Battell Sun; Gen. Tasker Bliss; Robert S. Brookings, president board of trustees, Washington University; Gen. John J. Pershing; Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times; Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president William and Mary College; Henry L. Cobb, rancher, banker, Portland, Ore.; John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. W. H. P.

YOUNG HEADS TRUSTEES BOARD OF WALTER HINES PAGE SCHOOL

"In Order to Educate Ourselves We Must Organize," Says Reparations Leader, as Drive Opens to Endow Institution in Connection With Johns Hopkins University

Faunce, president Brown University; Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary National Research Council; Mrs. Anna B. Phillips, formerly United States district attorney, Florida; Cordelia A. Seeverance, formerly president of the American Bar Association; Arthur Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; George Owen Squier, major-general, United States Army; Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president Emeritus, Western Reserve University.

J. E. HOOVER NAMED TO W. J. BURNS' PLACE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—J. E. Hoover, who has been acting director of the Justice Department's investigation bureau since the retirement of William J. Burns, has been appointed director of the bureau by Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General.

Mr. Hoover has been a member of the department's force of secret agents for several years and served under Mr. Burns as assistant director.

MISSION MAY LEAVE PERSIA

LONDON, Dec. 22.—That Arthur C. Millsbaugh and his colleagues on the American financial mission to Persia will leave when the term of their contract expires next year is the general belief in Teheran, according to mail advices from the Morning Post's correspondent in the Persian capital under date of Nov. 20.



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AMERICAN FARMER WARNED AGAINST WHEAT CROP GAIN

Growers Should Not Let Present High Prices Induce Them to Increase Acreage, Advises Stanford Food Research Institute in Annual Review

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Dec. 17 (Special Correspondence)—That the American farmer should not let the high price of wheat lead him to increase his wheat acreage, is one of the important conclusions embodied in a review of the 1923-24 crop year, issued from the Stanford University Press by the food research institute of Stanford University at the request of Joint Commission by the trustees of Stanford University and the Carnegie Corporation of New York to investigate the production, distribution and consumption of food.

The survey accounts for the sharp rise in wheat prices during June and July, discusses the return of Russia to the list of wheat-exporting nations, calls attention to the growing importance of Italy and the Far East as wheat consumers and the tendencies toward reduced per capita consumption in several countries and holds out the prospect of further expansion of wheat acreage in western Canada and elsewhere with more normal prices of wheat.

The American wheat farmer's review, which is in part as follows: In 1923-24 there was a specially unfavorable combination of circumstances: the average quality of his crops was not high, yields per acre, which were down due to factor in cost per bushel were low and costs per bushel were relatively high, at a time when world prices were exceptionally depressed.

Wheat Again Pays

This year the situation is reversed. American yields per acre are good, the wheat is of high quality, and world prices have definitely improved largely in consequence of low yields of mediocre quality in Canada and Europe. This year, for the first time since 1919-20, the American wheat crop will be clearly revenue-producing, and in Germany and many other countries the price advantage to growers will be largely offset by reduced yields and lower quality.

The experience of this year indicates, within limits, when the value of wheat in relation to other commodities drops to a distinctly low point, there is considerable elasticity in the demand and considerable resistance to further decline in prices. This elasticity is afforded by the ready use of wheat as feed and by the ease of substitution in human diet.

Exceptionally large crops of grain are likely to be abandoned during the war, so long as the practice has been, rather than to be stored up against future needs. So-called surplus production will be currently absorbed and deficiencies in production will be met by resort to other food and feeds.

Outside the area of Soviet Russia, the 1923 crop were 465,000,000 bushels of bread grains above the pre-war five-year average and 410,000,000 bushels above the bumper crop of 1913. While the bumper crop of 1923 was nearly 100,000,000 bushels below the bumper crop of 1913 for the world including Russia, the decline in production was much more than offset by increases in consumption, so that the rest of the world was better supplied with wheat in 1923-24 than in 1913-14. Even if one allows for the increased population of the wheat-consuming world, the crops of 1923-24 stand out as exceptionally large.

High Average Yield

The large average yield was due not so much to the greater acreage harvested in 1923-24 as to the high average yield an acre; or, in other words, not so much to special efforts of producers as to the unusually favorable weather that prevailed.

In 1923-24, the large wheat harvest was reinforced by heavy supplies of rye and corn. The rye crop of Europe—the only region where it is directly grown for wheat—was about 75 per cent greater than the year before, while corn production for the world as a whole was higher by about the same percentage.

According to fairly reliable estimates, Russia harvested 549,000,000 bushels, a crop which, although not quite so large as that of the preceding year, nevertheless compares with other sections of Europe of some 42,500,000 bushels. Continental Europe, outside Russia, consequently had a supply of rye approximately 150,000,000 bushels larger than in the preceding year.

Output of the other two leading substitute crops—potatoes (in Europe) and rice (in Asia)—was not so plentiful. German and Polish potato production was more than 20 per cent greater than the average of the preceding year, and in other countries the declines were even greater. Nevertheless the crops were not much below average.

Statistics of rice-production are especially incomplete and imperfect, but appear to indicate that in 1923 there was a shortage of the hard wheat required by millers for the production.

The 1923 wheat crop in the United States, some 786,000,000 bushels, was inferior in amount and quality, the Review says. In particular, there was a shortage of the hard wheat required by millers for the production.

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CONGRESS FAILS TO RECOGNIZE WORLD FLIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

large amount of the money authorized for construction cost of the dam, placed at \$44,500,000, for the 550-foot dam could not be available during the time of construction. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate leases of the power sites at Boulder Canyon, and there is every evidence that there will be great competition for power heads, he told the committee. Los Angeles has already voted by 4½ to 1 to take up a large section for development of much-needed power.

Production to Increase

The financing features of the project present very few difficulties, he declared, and the whole project is "most desirable" from a business point of view. The entire cost of constructing the dam, with 5 per cent interest on deferred payments, is to be returned to the Treasury within 50 years by the sale of power heads, and the cost of the All-American canal feature is to be levied against the lands directly benefited.

Delay on Bill Opposed

Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, and a member of the committee, declared during the debate on the bill that the project is of such magnitude that there must be no chance for monopoly control. The only sure way to avoid this, he said, is for the Government to own and control the project, guaranteeing the utmost benefit to the public from the great natural resources of the Colorado River.

Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and author of the Boulder Dam bill, brought out the fact that the matter is an urgent one and delay is dangerous.

...the necessity of last year demand the necessity for an additional domestic water supply for the cities and communities of the southwest. Storage of flood waters, made possible by a dam at Boulder Canyon, would make additional water available, he said.

He indicated that every municipality in southern California is in support of the project, through their common necessity for enlarging their domestic water and electric power supply. The Colorado River is the only available source.

Other witnesses stressed the absolute necessity of developing the river and controlling its flow. The lower Colorado River bed was entirely dry for 76 days during last summer, it was brought out, causing much distress in the communities of the lower basin.

NO. CAROLINA MAKES LARGE SCHOOL GAIN

Educational Outlay Tripled in Four Years

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence) — Marked growth during the last four years in public education in North Carolina, as measured by total yearly expenditures, investment in buildings, and total annual per capita costs, is shown by A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to report to Cameron Morrison, Governor, whose term will expire early in January.

It is shown that there has been an increase of nearly 300 per cent in annual total expenditures for educational purposes. In 1920, North Carolina spent only \$12,214,250 on the interest of World Peace, 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, has received communications from prominent men and organizations supporting the Geneva protocol for the outlawry of war. Among them is the Federal Council's commission on International Justice and Good Will, whose program is as follows:

"American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice on the basis of the Harding-Hughes proposal of February, 1923, supported by President Coolidge and endorsed by John W. Davis; prompt action by Congress for hearty cooperation with all the nations for outlawing aggressive war; acceptance by the United States of the anticipated invitation from the League of Nations to attend the proposed conference next June of all the nations for a general drastic reduction of existing armaments and a strict limitation of military personnel and other preparations for war."

Among those who have sent their approval are Prof. Irving Fisher, Dr. Edward Cummings, Dr. John H. Finley, Henry A. Atkinson and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

New Factor Introduced

A new and important angle on the subject was presented at the hearing today, when W. J. Carr of Pasadena, vice-president and director of the Boulder Dam Association, outlined to the committee a suggested amendment to the bill, intended to meet objections of the upper stream states by safeguarding their water rights against any possible encroachment by reason of water rights established by the Boulder Dam Reservoir.

This amendment, he asserted, would serve the same purposes as the Colorado River compact, now held up by refusal of Arizona to follow the action of the six states which have ratified the compact. This would be accomplished by writing into the bill provisions blinding the Government to the use of its power to guarantee the water rights of the upper states, according to the terms of the compact.

There is nothing new in this form of guarantee, he declared, the Federal Power Commission having frequently written such clauses into its grants on power sites.

Mr. Carr pointed out as an important feature of the bill that a

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Dr. Eckener Discusses Plans to Establish Airship Routes

Expert Believes Aerial Service Will Unite Nations and Lead to Peaceful Co-operation of All

dime out of the \$100,000,000 provided in the bill without the amount being fully secured, and there is only a comparatively small amount appropriated in the measure for administration, \$50,000.

If enacted into law, this legislation will give those desirous of developing the aviation industry and transportation an opportunity to see what can be done with aviation.

Some Details of Bill

"Large cities are setting aside sections of their municipalities for flying fields, where planes may take off and land. I really believe that Congress on the whole will support my bill. It should probably be amended in one respect and that is that the loan to any individual or corporation should be limited to a certain amount. It is to all purposes and intents a revolving fund and in reality not an appropriation."

The McLeod Bill provides that

the loans must be from the \$100,000,000

fund shall be applied for as pre-

scribed by the Secretary of Com-

merce, or a board selected by him.

These loans cannot be more than

two-thirds of the value of the air-

craft built or to be built, or the value

of hangars and other necessary fa-

cilities for commercial aviation.

The individuals or corporations making

the loans must, of course, furnish

the rest of the capital for their en-

terprise. The interest rate accord-

ing to the bill is 3 per cent per an-

num.

All aircraft, hangars, and aviation

facilities of individuals or corpora-

tions making loans are to be placed

at the disposal of the Government in

the event of a national emergency,

according to the terms of the pro-

mised.

Flight to North Pole

Regarding the plans for a flight to the North Pole, which are being discussed at present in Denmark, he said he was convinced that a Zeppelin airship could explore the polar regions without difficulties, owing to the favorable temperature there.

Although the distance from Berlin to the North Pole and back is about 10,000 kilometers, he believed the ZR-3 could have flown there and back with ease, and that a somewhat larger ship could even make a cruise of about eight days across the polar regions.

Flights of this kind, however, Dr. Eckener added, could only be made if the airships were built by an experienced captain. There are only two companies in the world at present that can build airships of this type successfully, he said—the Zeppelin Company in Friedrichshafen and the Goodyear Company in the United States, which is working hand in hand with the former, and perhaps an English company would be best.

Additional improvements are contemplated in the event that the committee's request for a further appropriation of \$1,750,000 is granted. These will include extension of the island by erection of a new sea wall and the filling-in of the reclaimed area.

"American adherence to the

Protocol of Immigration

through the expenditure on im-

provements of immigration inspec-

tions rooms and living quarters of

\$326,000 appropriated for this pur-

pose by the last Congress.

The inspection rooms, formerly up-

stairs, are now on the ground floor;

as are the waiting rooms, railroad

and steamship ticket offices, tele-

graph office, foreign exchange office

NATION'S WOMEN CALLED TO AID WORLD PEACE

Mrs. Schoonmaker at Los Angeles Meeting Decries American Isolation

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (Staff Correspondence)—Within the grasp of the women of America lies the power of obtaining peace as a permanently established fact throughout the world, Mrs. Nancy M. Schoonmaker, of New York City, official representative to European women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League of Women Voters, told Los Angeles educators at the annual meeting of the Los Angeles City Teacher Club at the Ambassador Hotel here.

Peace through education was the central theme of the meeting, many speakers voicing the opinion that only through better thinking, reflected in friendliness and fairer dealing, on the part of individuals throughout the world, can permanent peace be achieved. Directors of the Teacher-Citizen Friendship League, which was launched one year ago by the club under the leadership of Miss Jeanette Jacobson, its president, told of progress made by the league in perfecting its organization to work in many ways for greater stress upon peace in the world of education.

Women's Power Big Factor

It was principally to the women of the United States, represented by the hundreds of women classroom teachers present, that Mrs. Schoonmaker addressed her plea for active participation in every possible move toward a certain elimination of future wars. She said:

The world can talk peace and want peace, but we are not doing enough to insure peace. The men who want war are bringing another conflict to us through their active efforts on behalf of war. The military leaders are doing things for the country urging bigger armies and greater preparations for war. The airplane and the gas manufacturers are vying with one another for maximum production. In some countries of Europe there are more men under arms today than there were during the war.

Now if we do not want war and there are threats of war in the world, what can we do? Women are not important in war. The \$6,000,000,000 organized women in the United States can demand and get peace and good will. If they can do nothing more they can at least talk, and since even the League of Nations has found that our money can be employed to bring about peace we have the only weapon that is necessary. We should talk daily, and work for peace daily.

Every woman is active in engaged in this work to the point of taking peace for 5 minutes before breakfast every morning, if necessary.

The United States cannot afford to wait for every tangible in Europe to be satisfied before it is willing to cooperate toward peace. Europe is in the League of Nations and the World Court today; and the United States is not; and does not this show that Europe is striving?

The United States has already practically defeated several attempts as a permanent establishment of peace. We must give up this false standard of isolationism. He is used to present whether the money required by the navy for this work should be expended upon the old ships to which it would go. It has been said that he will defer decision until he had received the report of the special board formed to study the comparative values of capital ships and aircraft, and until he is able to determine whether the expenditure would be in keeping with his policy of economy.

A Duty of America

Mrs. Schoonmaker traced the development of duties resting upon American women from the time when they were considered solely in the light of wives and mothers up to the assumption of economic and political responsibilities, and declared that they must now accept the added burden of international responsibility. Her argument that a woman's time is her own, she said, is no more true now than it was a hundred years ago, before the addition of many duties, and there is no reason why she should not accept her new responsibilities with grace and discharge them with efficiency. She continued:

Many have felt that Europe should lead in international affairs, because in Europe there are many civilized countries situated close to each other in which we may enjoy a certain physical location. But the mere fact that we are physically dis-

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tant from the countries of Europe does not mean that we cannot and should not be leaders internationally. In Europe the majority of the children have been taught that across the frontier lives the enemy, while America is proud to be called a conglomerate nation. Americans can see the result of any country's try and understand different peoples. In the United States this is amply demonstrated by people of all European races living and co-operating together peacefully.

In a great emergency such as this we have a grave duty to perform in shaping international policies. The people must be directly involved in the Department of State or it cannot function effectively, either generally. Women, as conservers of human life, should influence these policies in the direction of international peace.

Are Forgetting War's Lessons

The greatest tragedy of the recent war, so far as America is concerned, is that we have so soon forgotten the lessons it taught. The only things we gained from this war are the four following points of information:

1. That we are not yet too civilized.

2. That what is being prepared does not prevent war.

3. That wars settle nothing, but humanity must find another way of settling its disputes.

4. That the United States cannot win out in future wars.

From the beginning of our history America has loved peace. Only recently has it been counted a disgrace to strive for peace and against war, and the false sentiment may be done away with our country taking its rightful place as a peaceful leader in the world.

Of the many speakers who dealt with the activities of the Teacher-Citizen Friendship League, practically all pointed out the great possibilities of influencing future generations toward peace by proper teaching of those children now enrolled in schools. Business men, bankers, educators, representatives of women's organizations and of organized labor joined in pledging their support to this movement to bring about peace through the development of right thinking within the individual, teaching friendliness in the place of suspicion to the schoolboy and girl, and abolishing the Anglo-Saxon conception of race superiority, supplanting it with an understanding of the problems of all races and their fundamental similarity.

GUN ELEVATIONS ACTION TO WAIT ON MOVE BY CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—Until Congress has made known definitely its attitude on the question of appropriating funds to change gun elevations on capital ships the Washington Government will engage in no controversy on that subject with Great Britain.

Two notes received last summer from the London Foreign Office concerning the alteration of the guns to give them increased range would treatise the meaning of the arms treaty will not be answered until Portmouth forever.

"He used to write," said Mrs. Aldrich, "only when he couldn't help it. Elsewhere he would exclaim, 'I believe I have an idea' and he usually did."

Mrs. Aldrich used this room for some of the work on her "Crowding Memories." "But I never worked two consecutive hours. I would

A Home of Crowding Memories

OLD Mt. Vernon Street abounds in literary traditions but there is no house of more interest perhaps than No. 59. Thomas Bailey Aldrich bought it in 1884, when he was editor of the Atlantic Monthly. It is the present home of his wife, the author of "Crowding Memories."

Dobbin, Mrs. Aldrich's dog, here among the bedrooms was the room where Mr. Aldrich's friend, Edwin Booth, had occupied the "royal couch of Denmark," a heavy, black, carved bed, with dresser and chairs in accordance.

The top floor was Mr. Aldrich's

scribble down things on slips of paper whenever they occurred to me, perhaps driving. It took a long time to put them together."

Other houses on this street are of interest. Julia Ward Howe lived in No. 32 in the '70s and here her three daughters were married. From 1848 to 1850 they occupied No. 74. No. 34 was the home of Phillips Brooks for a time and Harrison Gray Otis lived in No. 41. Justice Lemuel Shaw lived in No. 49 from 1831 to 1861 and it was here his daughter Elizabeth married Henry Melville, the author of "Moby Dick."

Residence of Adams

No. 57, believed to be from Bullfinch designs, was rented by Daniel Webster in 1817-19. From 1842 to 1856 it was the residence of Hon. Charles Francis Adams. In this house James Henry Adams of "Education" fame lived as a youth. Today it is divided into apartments and an architect's studio. Here is the winter home of Mildred Howells, daughter of William Dean Howells. No. 63 was the townhouse of Gov. William Claflin, and was much frequented by Whittier.

No. 65 is the home of the author, Mary Caroline Crawford. Margaret Delany has lived in both 75 and 112. She is this winter, at her home in Kennebunkport, Me. No. 102 was for a time the home of Holman Day. Near the end of the street is another house that was the home of Mrs. Howe, No. 129. It was frequented by Longfellow, Holmes, Howells, and many notables of the day.

GERMANY DECLARER OBLIGATIONS FULFILLED

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (AP)—Another semi-official statement with regard to the extent of Germany's disarmament, issued today, replies to certain assertions of the Paris Temp. which recently declared the allied governments were in possession of documents proving that Germany had not given satisfaction regarding any of the five points laid down by the Ambassadors' Conference.

The statement reiterated that during the last four months the military control commission has had full opportunity for ascertaining that Germany has fulfilled her disarmament obligations in every field, and that the organization of the German armed forces stands with the directions of the Allies, even to the smallest detail. Regarding the five points it is declared that many of the demands comprised in them already have been fulfilled, while negotiations are pending regarding the others.

MRS. KAHL WOULD ACCEPT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22—Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, widow of Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California, has announced that she would accept a nomination to succeed him in Congress.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

International Photography Show, San Francisco

San Francisco, Dec. 12
Special Correspondence
JUST now the annual International Exhibition of Pictorial Photography, being held in the galleries of the California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco, proves anew how important this photographic society is becoming in the eyes of the painters and the art patrons as well as with the camera clubs.

The ambition of its sponsors is to make the San Francisco salon of such importance that acceptance will constitute an internationally coveted recognition of merit. This ambition is rapidly becoming realized. The contributions by pictorialists throughout the world has been generous and gratifying. About 250 prints have come from 16 countries, including the United States, England, Scotland, Wales, Holland, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, Java, British Columbia and Australia.

In the future the exhibition is to be biennial the next exhibition being in 1926. This change has been made by arrangement with the Pictorial Photographers of America, which organization proposes to hold a similar biennial salon in New York on the alternate years beginning in 1925.

This plan of alternating, co-operating salons is directed toward the ends that less frequent salons will enhance the prominence of each and facilitate the exhibition of a larger representation of the best that the photographic world has to offer. Different localities, different schools and different media are a basis for educational comparison that offers inspiration as well.

Many Processes

All the processes used in pictorial photography are here, the bromide, the bromoil, bromoil transfer, chloride, carbon, gum, hand-coated platinum and a Spanish process called fresco.

To be romantic without being illustrative, poetic without sentimentality, is to be accepted by the jury, a jury which recognizes the true art impulse through the maze of effects and methods employed by the ambitious photographer. The basis of acceptance is on a still higher plane this year so that the pictorialists of tomorrow will be alert indeed should they reach the standard. The Jury of Selections includes J. Wilson Lamont, director of the San Francisco Museum of Art, and three pictorialists, John Paul Edwards, W. E. Dassonneville, and Louis A. Goetz.

Today the man with the camera does not only record facts. He records impressions of facts and can even so far master his medium that he reaches imaginative qualities and fancies equal to and sometimes beyond the average painter.

The American pictorialists show technical facility combined with rare understanding of composition, especially in unusual subjects. The fairness of a city is shown in "Towers of Flame," H. Douglas Anderson, San Francisco. Industry and railroads, boats, docks, and bridges each give their bit in the mosaic of American pictures. "Mondays' Wash," a New York tenement canon, and "He Waits," a Mr. Babbit standing on the corner and photographed from far above by G. W. Harting, New York, are typical problems in light and form.

Tropical California gleams forth from the simple strokes of sunlight in three bromoids and one bromoil of large size by Anson Herdick. In "Francisco," Latticed windows, quaint doorways, palms and cactus give subject matter and expert photography gives charm in these prints entitled, "The Grated Window," "A Corner of the Paseo de la Guerra," "Sunlight and Shadow," "A studio doorway."

Interpretations

The "Spirit of Pittsburgh," a lunette, by O. C. Reiter, and "House Top," by another veteran of the camera, attract more serious attention than his other works. Another of the Pittsburgh group is N. S. Wooldridge, whose "Idlers" compose in broad curves amid park walks. To fit the sunlit crowd in an arrangement of rhythmic distinction such as this color print presents is an achievement.

American pictorialists have not stayed at home but have sought the broad ways of other scenes. John Paul Edwards, Oakland, Calif., appears with a group of European subjects superior in the qualities that have to do with both vision and rendition. His travels are recounted by his titles, "Old Nuremberg," "Rotterdam," "Street in Old Frankfurt."

Five small bromoids by Dr. A. D. Chaffee, New York, attest his wanderings and his researches into linear and planar problems, "Ballycastle, Antrim," Douriez, Finistre, Iver-

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Missonne, Gilly, Belgium, are typical of the pictorial tendencies of the European photographs. "Sur la Porte" is reminiscent of the Barbizon school.

From Mme d'Ora, Vienna, Austria, are three of the most dramatic portraits in the exhibition. Flashing eyes and shimmering silks of costume are frankly decorative on gay ladies.

A group of prints by Anne Brigman, Oakland, Calif., shows the same sense of drama with even more penetration. "Lachrymæa" and "Sheeps Clothing" are pictorial portraits, while "Minor," a fragment of a face in shadow, is the mood well done in mere ink and paper.

The astonishing advancement of pictorial photography cannot be recorded in words, but it can be sufficiently explained that the "artists" who choose the camera and its manifold media are holding a large territory in the world of art. Their subtle and stabilizing influence is surely beginning to be noticed by the more decided improvement of the photographic and pictorial side of the "movies." Every eager student of the craft and art of the camera may visit this exhibition and had here affirmations of that quickening that arises from real art values.

The freedom from prejudice among these exhibitors and their plans for growth in closer contact will lead to unimagined results in future exhibitions. G.H.

Glasgow Art Exhibits

Glasgow, Nov. 10 Special Correspondence

IN GLASGOW three exhibitions of pictures have been engaging attention. The collection of modern French are brought together at the Reid Galleries by Messrs. Rod and Le Feuvre. Sir Louis Lévy is a comprehensive review of the progress, during 29 years of change and growth, of present-day art, as exemplified in France by the impressionist and cubist movements.

In "L'Enfant à la Colombe," by Pablo Picasso, we find an expressive simplicity of line which is typical of all that this artist employs to convey his idea and gives us all that is needed to tell of the tenderness and surprise of the child that clasps the soft dove in his hands. This simplicity extends to its color, which would be monotonous in its blue-gray tones were it not relieved by the warm copper-brown of the hair and the parti-colored ball lying next to the ground.

Henry Matisse's "La Fenêtre à Nice" is most interesting and typical. In "Nu au Voile," by Georges Braque, we see the manipulation of line and color is remarkable. Maurice Utrillo, after curtailing his palette from five colors to two and getting striking effects with black and white, returned with renewed appreciation to the transcribing of warmer color in his "Montmartre, Rue Saint Vincent."

André Derain

André Derain, who has now evolved through strenuous study of the old masters into a simplicity of line, is here seen in four examples. The main feature of his work is the directness of portraiture and a certain largeness of conception. Georges Braque, who was one of the first French cubists and who still remains faithful to its standard of beauty, can be seen here also. Pierre Bonnard's "Le Yacht de Mille L.", a small canvas full of the movement of water and atmosphere effects, shows how keenly this painter is a student of the movement of light.

Others there are of this school who contribute to the development of this movement, which are interesting and well worth studying, such as Maurice de Vlaminck—who, like most of his fellow artists, owes much to Cézanne, although he never imitated him—X. Roussel, Georges Ronault, L. Moreau, Jean Marchand, Jean Metzinger and Marie Laurencin.

A different phase of art is seen in the autumn show presented by Messrs. Bennett. Here are examples from the easels of many well-known artists of Holland, France, and Great Britain. Among the Dutch is a delightful little picture by B. J. Blommers, "Preparing the Meal," a gem both in color and feeling, with the simple pose of the girl in her blue peasant's dress, and the warm grays of the interior of the room.

Professor Velton of Munich has a finely drawn and painted canvas, "The Horse Fair," in which the feeling and action of the horses is very fine. Jansen is represented by three prints entitled, "The Grated Window," "A Corner of the Paseo de la Guerra," "Sunlight and Shadow," "A studio doorway."

Two Annual Etching Shows in New York

Special Correspondence

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Another annual exhibition of etchings under the auspices of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers only emphasizes the impression that this distinguished band of graphic artists is rapidly setting such an exact standard of technical excellence for its participants that there is danger of its becoming in time another of the routinary gatherings commonly known as academies. Not that such restrictive limits are yet in evidence at the Brooklyn society's show, but just the first vague

impressions of the etchings, and the

strength and promise of the exhibition is in its landscapes, for it

is evident that his pictures were not so much in evidence in exhibitions as many of his contemporaries. Now that the public have been enabled to see something of his work "en masse," the effect is a revelation of the breadth, sincerity and poetic thinking and seeing of a true artist.

R. F.

Among the less meticulous findings at the National Arts Club there are many plates of the same caliber as in Brooklyn, while in some cases an artist better represented at the Will Sienna's sensitive

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Giant Airships

ENTHUSIASMS rise and wane or at least stabilize themselves sufficiently so that the subject of the excitement comes to be seen in its true proportions, in aeronautics as elsewhere, and this is the hour of the lighter-than-air ship. The ZR-3, now in Los Angeles, the renewed activities of the British Air Ministry in the lighter-than-air field, and the periodic hints of German plans for heavier-than-air craft, all conspire together to turn attention in that direction, and it is well that it should be so. The possibilities, whether great or small, should not be allowed to go unexplored and shortly after the war there was a time when it seemed quite likely that rigid airships might be allowed, in Europe at least, to lapse entirely.

The most recent indication of this world-wide interest in the airship of a size increased beyond anything previously ventured comes in Admiral Moffett's announcement that preliminary plans have been made by the navy for a ship of 6,000,000 cubic feet, a size which is not in existence at the present moment. The size of the British ships now under construction or of the commercial Zeppelin for which certain sketches and estimates have been in existence for several years. This project is ambitious, but it contains elements of peculiar difficulty, for it may be presumed that the lines would, in general, follow those of the Shenandoah and other smaller ships which have been proven successful and which are quite capable, with relatively little modification in fundamentals, of enlargement.

The gigantic ship has indeed, certain special advantages over the small ones, particularly in the economy for the structure of wings and body of the heavier-than-air craft tends to consume a constantly growing proportion of the total weight which can be allotted to the engines and, in the definite arrangement of dimensions brings one ultimately to a point where it is difficult to make the airplane carry a reasonably useful load to a unit of area and power. That point has not yet been certainly reached, to be sure, but its existence somewhere around the corner ever oppresses the designer.

Analysis of Total Lift

The total lift of an airship is, of course, directly proportional to the volume of the gas cells, and that total lift can be considered as allocated under five headings: structure, power plant, fuel and oil, crew and essential navigating equipment, and pay load. To form a clear idea of the cost of ship construction, it is necessary to take into account the cost of volume or pay load, a unit of operating cost and the size of the ship, the variations of each of the other four factors must be considered separately.

A structural weight increases as the airship grows in volume, although it would probably be found, with increasing experience on the very big ships, that the proportion of total lift going into the structure is less than it can be computed below presents figures. As an approximation, it may be said that a doubling of volume should raise the weight of the structure by about 50 per cent.

It is on the power plants and the fuel consumption that the great saving comes if the large and small ships be assumed to operate at the same speed. The power required to pull the hull and its appendages through the air varies as the cross-sectional area, not as the volume, and the engine power, and therefore the engine weight, need not be increased by only 50 per cent with the volume, the additional weight goes up 100 per cent. The weight of fuel required to drive the ship has a given distance at a given speed follows the same law of variation as engine weight. The saving to be made in this case becomes most impressive when the speed is high and the distance to be covered great, as it is in that case that the contributions of the engines and fuel to the total weight become negligible.

The weight of the necessary crew and of the instruments and other equipment needed for flight but not covered under any of the headings above, will increase as the volume, but not in the same proportion. The crew, in particular, would not need to be twice as large on a 12,000,000-cubic-foot ship as on the ZR-3. An assumption of increase of this item by 75 per cent with doubled lift is probably safe.

Taking Particular Cases

To see where all this leads, it is simplest to take a couple of particular cases, those of a line from New York to Chicago, a distance of 800 miles, at 30 miles an hour, and a transoceanic route, 4000 miles long, covered at 50 miles an hour. Ships of 2,500,000 and 5,000,000 cubic feet will be compared in both cases, on the assumptions that they must carry enough fuel to insure returning against a steady head wind of 30 miles an hour and that their power is sufficient, when all the engines are run at full throttle, to give a speed 20 per cent in excess of the cruising speed normally maintained during the voyage.

The details of the calculations need not be recited. The engine power required varied from 1730 horsepower for the smaller ship in the first case to 4400 for the larger in the second case.

The power loads in the first instance work out at 28 tons and 84 tons, hardly out of proportion to the volumes, and at 3 tons and 17 tons in the second. The last two figures show that the advantage of the large ship shows up clearly.

Control Ineffective at Low Speed

There is, however, one catch about this advantage. The longitudinal control of an airship becomes ineffective at low speeds, and the speed at which steerage way is lost is higher for the large ship than for the small ship. The power load in the second case, to which reference has been made, is 10 per cent with doubled volume. It is not, therefore, practicable to economize power with the craft thrashing down and traveling at very low speed in still air or in a favorable wind, the amount to which that process can be carried with a hull of more modest size. The minimum power which can be used is steerage way is to be kept on the ship in fact goes up more

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THE HOME FORUM

Wordsworth's Path to Duddon Valley

THREE is a striping river that runs down from Wrynose Fell to the Irish sea, like a crooked silver seam between Lancashire and Cumberland, which has gathered about it as much of poetical magic as any similar length of running water in the world. Its very name weaves a charm like that of Sorgue and of Meander; the thought it is like breeze from Faerie; the recollection of its sinuous singing beauty comes back like melody of childhood. This little river, thin and far-lying, which might be called forgotten, if it had ever been discovered, and nothing of the slightest importance to the workaday world has ever happened along its peaceful banks. It has no large and grandiose majesty like that of Niagara to compel attention nor any antiquity stretching away into legend and myth like that of the Nile and the Yangtze-Kiang. Yet if the question were asked, what is the most beloved river named in English poetry, the largest number, probably, would be for the little Duddon, hidden among the mists of the northern lakes.

This result has been brought about simply and solely by the thirty-four sonnets—rather more than one for each mile of its course—which were written about the stream by William Wordsworth. These sonnets, as a whole, stand forth in the reader's memory among the hundreds of sonnets that came from the same pen only because they deal with a single theme, yet they have at least the artistic note which comes only from enthusiasm; they make it clear that Wordsworth loved the Duddon with a deep and brooding love. The river lies so far from the main avenues of tourist travel that no one would think of going to see it except for Wordsworth. Even as things stand, there may well be question whether one should go there—not because the river is unworthy of the sonnets but because no actual river can ever compete with a river of dreams. But when one is told on credible authority that fairland is only fifteen miles away over the hills, he does not stop to consider that it may not come up to expectations; he takes his stick and goes. There remains only the question of the route to take.

Although the Duddon Valley is not easy to reach, it is by no means inaccessible. There are several ways of going there. The supine will go by rail from Coniston to Broughton, and thence up the valley by motor, and they will not have the slightest notion when they return what the enthusiasm for the Duddon is all about. One is happy to report that the roads are excellent, and added that the valley will probably be able to withstand the combined assault of steam and oil for many years to come. If one cares to see the Duddon with Wordsworth's enthusiasm, he must go on foot as Wordsworth did. We know quite accurately what he thought of the railway which invaded his mountain solitudes in his own time, and it is not difficult to

imagine what he would have thought of the automobile. Far better not to see Duddon at all than to brave his imagined scorn. Every Wordsworthian will wish to follow the path he took, over which the sonnets were brought back.

From Coniston by the water path goes up into the hills, a casual little path which begins feebly, as if with no definite intentions. No one could suppose, to see it winding uncertainly among the bracken, that it has any importance or aspiration whatever. And yet it is well known that it goes to a place long famous wherever English poetry is read. But all this muddling and abstracted air is mere pretense. The little path is simply aware of its responsibility to discourage the unworthy. If it ran as straight and smooth for its first two miles as it does run rough and crooked, if it had a conscious look of importance, then all the world would go trooping over it, would camp beside its banks, would "admire the view" from its summits, would speculate even in the country beyond; and then there would be no more Duddon Vale. But the little path knows its business, and we may well pardon it the tervervation which has preserved for more than a hundred years a region of pure witchery. Any one who wishes to go to Donnerdale by the only adventurous and worthy way must follow this hypocritical and yet heroic path, holding fast to it through all of its windings and changes, and presently, when it feels sure that the more sightseers who sought not to go to Duddon Vale have been shaken off, he will see it straighten out upon the hill before him and settle down like the proud and noble little path that it is.

♦ ♦ ♦

When one has passed the point, a mile from Coniston, where five cart-tracks meet, he sees about him nothing that has changed since Wordsworth walked here a century ago. There is not a house, not a tree, nor any sign of human use except the path one travels. Gray rocks, green grass, the gray-green bracken with the mountain wind among it, and piled round the whole horizon the tumbled masses of the taciturn hills—and this is all. The path skirts Boo Tarn, a diminutive liquid mirror just large enough to glass a handful of stars, and then comes to the little gray beck that flows down among bowlers from lonely Goat's Tarn, hoarse with hurry and rather savage for all its clustered and bluebell after the wilderness it has seen. Crossing the wistaria bridge that spans the beck, one comes to the fine finger-post of the route, with "Duddon Valley" plainly printed upon it. The path is quite willing that the faithful few who have penetrated thus far should know whether they are going. It comes upon the lonely pedestrian with a start of surprise to read that magic name, which has been all his years a name to conjure with, upon a guidepost in this gray hollow of the hills. Poetry comes suddenly down to earth and is the better for the contact. Here too the scene before him opens before him—Coniston village, Coniston Water, Ruskin's Brantwood across the lake, and many a famous summit crowning the distance.

When it has passed the mountain brook the path goes suddenly wild, giving itself up to the most irresponsible cavortings and vagrancies as though it were trying to imitate the dancing water. It dodges in and out of the bracken, skirts the edge of deprivities one minute and the next gives wide berth to a moss-grown bowlder, now dipping into green dale where a few white sheep look up amazed and then clambering high along the scree. Yet all the while it is making as straight as may be toward the Duddon. A mile from the finger post it passes the rise of Walna Scar, somewhat over two thousand feet in the air. At the summit a few feet from the path, there is a rude shelter of huge and undressed stones which seems literally as ancient as the hills. Wordsworth sat here, looking out toward the Irish sea, and here came Hartley Coleridge during his many protracted wanderings. Thomas Gray may have mused in this spot while the moon was in her "interior cave," and one would not be surprised to learn that Thomas surprised himself to find stone but his amorphous, ridiculous, and altogether wonderful book, *Jacob Burroughs*, which gave almost the first enthusiastic description of Lake scenery. The hut is older than Shakespeare, older than Chaucer or Beowulf. Some Roman sentinel may have laid these stones together to shelter him from the mountain mist as he kept the passes against the Picts of the gloomy north.

Fortunate the traveler who finds a fog to meet him when he gains the top of Walna Scar, for then he is royally entertained. The sea mist, silent and irresistible and overwhelming, rolls up from Morecambe Bay so swiftly that one is lost in its vague embrace before it is fully aware of its approach. At one minute he is looking out over a hundred square miles of landscape, sees towns and lakes and steeples and bright clouds dappled the rich distance; the next minute he can see only a rock or two and a pale harebell at his feet. This stealthy coming of the great fog is an experience never to be fully expressed, never to be forgotten. One who has had it, who has seen the golden sun go suddenly pale and fade to a silver plate, who has been unable at high noon to see the spot of ground on which he stands, has learned what true solitude may be, and he sees far deeper than ever before into the meaning of those lines in Wordsworth's Michael:

He had been alone
Amid the heart of many thousand
mists
That came to him, and left him, on
the heights.

The man of whom that can be said is of no common mold, for the stalking form of these hills, chaining hand and foot, muffling eyes and ears, makes thought thrust inward and asks strange questions. The Lake School of Poets owes much to the

mountain mist, which throws a touch of the weird upon objects the most familiar.

The departure of the fog from these uplands is as strange as its coming and more beautiful. As one stands or sits in its faintly luminous darkness, there comes a little vagrant wind, a wind as purposeless as the fog itself, and it searches through the gray for whatever it is that little winds are always looking for and never see to find. Then suddenly it wills away, blowing a long tunnel for itself through the vapor, down which the sight can travel mile after mile across the colored counties. Through this gray tube one sees the cattle feeding in brilliant sunshine on the slopes below, or perhaps the distant sea. The pictures grow and fade constantly brightening or washing away as the breeze fumbles about the walls, opening little windows into the clear. Then the windows widen, the ceiling rises, the walls spread out, and at last one finds himself standing in the open day, in the good clear glitter of a mountain morning.

Then down and down plunged the little path to Donnerdale, by Lonehouse Ghyll, by an abandoned house racing to the Stepping Stones, and all about that call there is a depth of singing silence, such as the world does not hold elsewhere. Here one learns at last what is meant by "the sleep that is among the lonely hills." But now the path has come to the land of enchantment. Beauty herself has rounded the strange corner, the sheaf will be, and her colored them with hues of memory. Of the river itself, therefore, and of little Seatwaite beside it, and of Ulpha below, there shall be here no words, for any words whatever must be inadequate and the words of the great poet himself come far short. We have followed the path to Duddon and here that path reaches its beautiful goal.

O. S.

December

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O beautiful storm!
The skeleton form
Of every tree!
Is limbed free!
Encased in pearl
Every stem, every whorl;
Enclosed in delicate lines
Of frosted pines.
The cheerful green shines;
Each and every twig,
Is crackling glass
To the winds that pass;
The evergreens
Like forest queens
Stately and tall
Tower over all;
A coral-grove,
A treasure-trove,
A coral-grot,
Each weedy lot;
Belated seeds
In a million clusters
On the coarsest weeds
Are inverted lusters;
A coral-grotto
Lights the passing year;
Everywhere
As I linger pass,
The princess of beauty
Encased in glass.

Heloise M. B. Hawkins.

Afternoon Mankind

There was nothing beautiful about Stonehenge, the temple that is there, distanced from the forces of those who built the temple was once built. The temple is more beautiful in its partial prostration than it could ever have been in its upstanding bowlder, now dipping into green dale where a few white sheep look up amazed and then clambering high along the scree. Yet all the while it is making as straight as may be toward the Duddon. A mile from the finger post it passes the rise of Walna Scar, somewhat over two thousand feet in the air. At the summit a few feet from the path, there is a rude shelter of huge and undressed stones which seems literally as ancient as the hills. Wordsworth sat here, looking out toward the Irish sea, and here came Hartley Coleridge during his many protracted wanderings. Thomas Gray may have mused in this spot while the moon was in her "interior cave," and one would not be surprised to learn that Thomas surprised himself to find stone but his amorphous, ridiculous, and altogether wonderful book, *Jacob Burroughs*, which gave almost the first enthusiastic description of Lake scenery. The hut is older than Shakespeare, older than Chaucer or Beowulf. Some Roman sentinel may have laid these stones together to shelter him from the mountain mist as he kept the passes against the Picts of the gloomy north.

The unaccountable thing about Stonehenge is not the civilization of the temple but the primitiveness of the tools employed upon it. The quarry picks were still thin and antler of the Red Deer as they were in the building of the older Megaliths, and the axes and hammers of stone were still inferior to the superb workmanship of the Aurignac and Solutrean periods, thousands of years before. The temple was almost certainly raised at or just before the beginning of the Bronze Age, but the traces of bronze revealed in the excavations are few. Flint continued to be used long after the introduction into Britain of the Bronze Age, long after the use of Egypt, more than a thousand years later. Stonehenge. Two civilizations met at Stonehenge, as foreign and native stones are mingled in it, and some twelve hundred years later the Celtic Druids worshipped in the temple and mingled their religion with the similar religion of the ancients, who raised their pile on Salisbury Plain, as with local differences other piles were raised from Wilshire to the Pacific. All are gone, the old unfamiliar faces, and all that it meant has utterly perished. And yet it was afternoon man who built Stonehenge, and behind him lay long, long stretches of additional history. How strange that mighty Avebury was old to these new builders, as Salisbury Cathedral is old to us, and here we are now in the evening of the next day! And what will to-morrow find of to-day on Salisbury Plain more than bits of corrugated iron?—H. J. Massingham, in "In Praise of England."

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Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"CHARACTER and credit are synonymous terms in the world of money," writes an authority on financial affairs. In the same article he quotes a well-known financier as saying that the personal character of the borrower is the final test in banking operations.

Now it is certain that we all desire credit. We desire credit in the eyes of the world as reputable citizens; credit in the thought of our neighbors as desirable acquaintances; credit in our own consciences for honest endeavor.

Certainly Jesus saw in God's idea,

man, the image or character of God. As we strive to obey Paul's admonition, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," we too may learn to discern the character of God, who is Love, Spirit, and whose attributes are intelligence and wisdom. Knowing that man possesses the qualities of Mind which are good, how can we allow our thoughts to wander for an instant in unworthy, unkind, or destructive paths? Knowing that, as the children of God, we reflect infinite intelligence, how can we for a moment despair of attaining the highest ideals? Seeing our neighbor as the child of God, and as having the character of God, how can we believe anything of him as real when we do not believe about God?" Must we not, rather, deny all ungodlike qualities, affirm the truth of unselfish, likable healthy ones, and know that whatever is unlike God has neither truth nor substance abiding in it? In the words of Paul to the Colossians: "But now ye also put off . . . anger, wrath, malice, . . . seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds, and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."

Daily to renew their knowledge of God as Spirit and of man as made in His likeness, or like His character, is the work of all who desire to express the divine nature. As naturally as the flower turns to the sunlight, one should turn to the light of spiritual truth and wisdom contained in the Scriptures. The number of those who seek comfort and inspiration from the Bible is steadily increasing as Science and Health carries its countless instances of the greatest refinement of character emerging from the most unpromising conditions. It is in the overcoming of temptations and obstacles that character grows; and the promise reads: "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God."

The world, generally, acknowledges that Jesus of Nazareth presented the most ideal character of which we can conceive. Yet Jesus endured the bitter cross of human hatred, human ignorance, and human desertion. He gave forth love for hate, compassion for cruelty, wisdom for ignorance. He healed the sick, raised the dead, and forgave the sinner, in direct opposition to material and Judaeic law. He triumphed over every so-called law of matter through his understanding of the laws of Spirit.

Through consecrated study of the Bible, and especially of the words and works of Jesus the Christ, Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Science which governs the application of spiritual law to human needs, and named her discovery Christian Science. In a sermon called "The People's Idea of God" she says (p. 7), "Scientific discovery and the inspiration of Truth

In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.

Moralité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

"**MORALITÉ** et crédit sont synonymes dans le monde des finances," écrit un homme qui fait autorité dans les affaires financières. Dans le même article il cite un financier bien connu qui dit que la moralité personnelle de celui qui emprunte est définitivement la pierre de touche dans les affaires de banques.

Or, il est certain que nous désirons tous qu'on ajoute foi à notre honabilité. Nous désirons avoir aux yeux du monde le mérite d'être des citoyens honorables; nous voulons être considérés par nos voisins comme étant des connaissances agréables; croire dans notre propre conscience que nos efforts sont sincères. S'il est impossible d'avoir du crédit sans moralité, il est évident, même au point de vue du monde, que pour obtenir la confiance il nous faut posséder la moralité.

Certainement Jésus vit dans l'idée de Dieu, dans l'homme, l'image ou la nature de Dieu. Dans la mesure où il nous obéissait à cette injonction de saint Paul: "Ayez les mêmes sentiments que Jésus-Christ a eus," nous aussi nous pouvons apprendre à discerner la nature de Dieu, qui est Amour, Esprit, et dont les attributs sont l'intelligence et la sagesse. Savant que l'homme possède les qualités de l'Entendement qui sont bonnes, comment pouvons-nous permettre à nos pensées d'errer un seul instant dans des sentiers destructifs, où l'on ne trouve ni le mérite ni la bonté. Sachant que, en qualité d'enfant de Dieu, nous réfutons l'intelligence infinie, comment pouvons-nous désespérer son seul moment d'atteindre les idéals les plus élevés? Voyant notre prochain en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, nous aussi nous pouvons apprendre à discerner la nature de Dieu, qui est Amour, Esprit, et dont les attributs sont l'intelligence et la sagesse. Savant que l'homme possède les qualités de l'Entendement qui sont bonnes, comment pouvons-nous permettre à nos pensées d'errer un seul instant dans des sentiers destructifs, où l'on ne trouve ni le mérite ni la bonté.

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Or, il est certain que nous désirons avoir aux yeux du monde

STEEL OUTPUT STILL GAINING AND PRICES UP

Orders Are Heavy and Deliveries Fall Behind — Wages Being Advanced

NEW YORK. Dec. 22 (Special) — The outstanding event in the steel trade during the last week was the announcement by some 10 prominent independent coke operators in the Connellsville, Pa., district of a 20 per cent advance in wages to the coke workers. This is the highest wage scale in the history of the industry. The H. C. Frick Coke Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has never abandoned that scale, but the independents have been paying lower wages for many years.

An advance in wages had been expected. In fact, it had become the custom of the last few weeks of putting a clause into each coke contract allowing for an advance in price at the time of settlement in the winter months. However, the increase took place sooner than expected.

There are several ramifications of this interesting event. In the first place, the price of coke will be advanced. The rate to be paid to the secondary, as it takes from one to 1½ tons of coke to make one ton of pig iron, the latter will go up more than \$1 a ton; thirdly, the prospects of the pig iron market are bright; a secondary wave of iron buying on the part of those who had previously supposedly covered for first-quarter needs; in the fourth place, if iron goes higher, finished steel will probably advance.

Question of Wages

Another question is whether this is the beginning of a general advance throughout the steel industry. Arguments for a marking up are the 82 per cent capacity operations for the industry as a whole, which has caused the absorption of the best steel mill labor force, especially in some districts. Higher prices for steel might justify labor in asking for more.

On the other hand wages were not reduced during midsummer when the industry was depressed and for that reason there are arguments in adhering to the present scale.

Although the past week has been the one immediately preceding the holiday season, the volume of buying has been good. In contrast, the aggregate of sales has been at the same rate as during November. For the first time in many months the bar makers are falling behind in deliveries.

Until recently, manufacturers able to fill orders were able to do so without its pricing. This situation will doubtless change the character of the buying from a hand-to-mouth basis to a policy of purchasing for future needs.

Auto Trade Demand Heavy

Demand for automobile steel and tin plate has been conspicuous. A manufacturer of car frames and just contracted with a Cleveland steel company for 50,000 tons of light plates, strips and sheets, deliveries to be completed by July.

Among the large tonnage purchases have been an order for 1,000,000 boxes for the American Can Company, and 100,000 boxes for the Texas Company, both to be furnished by the American Sheet and Tin Company. The Sun Oil Company of New Jersey has just ordered 140,000 boxes.

Producers of pig iron are the most optimistic for many months. Prices are now around \$23 a ton and are expected to rise to \$25 next year, unless, and possibly \$30 a ton before the close of first quarter, 1925.

Sales in the New York territory in the last week have been 10,000 tons a week, compared with 10,000 tons a week for the previous two weeks. Since election pig iron has advanced \$2.50 a ton on an average.

The American Radiator Company is asking for a 10 per cent increase in our quarter delivery. An inquiry from that concern always stimulates the iron business. Chicago iron is \$23 a ton, an advance of \$2.50 during the month, and eastern Pennsylvania iron is about to go up to \$24, a similar rise.

Advances Are General

Ferromanganese has just been marked up 50¢ a bushel, paid by British metal men. \$1.50 bushel, paid by Charcoal pig iron, selling at \$26. Lake Superior furnace, has been unchanged for many weeks, while coke pig iron has been advancing. During the summer the difference between the two grades was more than \$8 a ton, and many masters used substitutes. Now the charcoal iron makers are trying to hold prices down to win back their customers.

Searched steel has followed the improved price pattern. Bills have improved 50¢ a ton to \$36 a gross ton. Sheet bars are \$3 a ton higher, with some makers at \$40 a ton.

On the finished side, railroad spikes have risen \$2 a ton, the second rise in two months. A prominent Chicago maker expects to put up sheets \$2 a ton before the end of the year.

Electro-fabricated structural steel has been the last finished steel item to stiffen. Prices are not higher, but there are no longer severe concessions. By the first of the year it is thought prices will be definitely higher.

November sales of fabricated structural steel were the largest this year, and, in fact, since March, 1923. The total tonnage was 221,000, compared with 171,000 in October. The sales were up at the rate of 88 per cent of the fabricating shop capacity of the country, which is larger than previous actual operations.

COMMODITY PRICES STEADILY RISING

Price Irving Fisher's price index for the week ended Dec. 19, 1924, up 1.9 from the preceding week. This index shows the average movement, (1) of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money. Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913:

Index Pure
No. Pwt.
Dec. 12 188.6 65.1
Dec. 5 188.6 64.7
November average 188.5 64.8
Nov. 14 188.8 64.8
Nov. 21 188.8 64.6
Oct. 31 188.5 65.0
Quarterly average 188.5 65.1
August average 187.7 67.7
July average 185.2 68.0
May average 184.8 65.1
April average 184.2 68.6
March average 184.2 65.9
February average 183.5 65.4
January, 1922, post-war low 182.7 65.2
1917, 1920, post-war high 180.0 66.0

London Financial Times (Norman Crump's) British index of wholesale prices compares:

Dec. 18 184.4 Oct. average 182.2
Dec. 12 184.4 June average 182.2
Dec. 5 184.4 June average 182.2
Nov. average 184.4 Feb. average 182.4
Nov. 23 184.4 Sept. average 180.0
Dec. 5 184.4 Sept. average 180.0
Nov. 21 184.4 Sept. average 180.0
Nov. 14 184.4 Sept. average 180.0

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended December 20, 1924

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales High Low Last Chg Net

1225 *AMP Set P... 88 86 88 1/4 -1/4

1454 *Armstrong... 92 92 94 1/4 +1/4

632 Arm Leather... 92 92 94 1/4 +1/4

1000 Armored Co... 88 85 85 +7/8

825 *Bal & Katz 51% 51% 51% +1/4

262 Bal & Katz... 96 94 96 1/4 +1/4

345 Bell Telephone... 94 92 94 1/4 +1/4

85 Beav Board... 7 7 - 7

85 Beav Bd Int of 37 283 266 -1/4

4190 Bldg Co... 5 5 5 -

10 Booth Fish... 5 5 5 -

1000 Bond Corp... 261 265 265 +5/8

1000 Bond Corp... 24 21 21 +1/4

1000 Bond Corp... 24 21 21 +1/4

220 Bunte Bros... 15 15 15 +2/8

220 Bunte Bros... 15 15 15 +2/8

75 Bunker Hill... 88 88 88 +1/4

20 Case Flow... 14 14 14 +1/4

50 Case Plst pf... 21 21 21 +1/4

400 CentrPbds... 85 85 85 +1/4

400 CentrPbds... 85 85 85 +1/4

1100 Clev Autm... 125 125 125 +1/4

RADIO

Public Education by Radio Envisaged by J. J. Tigert

U. S. Commissioner Declares It Is Effective Because It Can Be Continuous in Service—Insists That It Is Quicker and Cheaper Than Printing

By S. R. WINTERS

"A new situation in education has arisen and a new method of reaching it must be found. I believe that radio furnishes such a method. Radio is cheaper than printing; it reaches the mass of people more rapidly than printed articles; it is more effective because it has the intimate contact of speaker and audience; and above all it can be continuous in service, which is vitally important for us since the only thing that educates the public is continuous education. Radio can be the means of such continuous education. I consider the inauguration of this service one of the most important pieces of work that our bureau has ever started."—John J. Tigert, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, United States Department of Interior.

There are 350,000 teachers in the United States who have had no professional training; there are 186,000 schools employing only one teacher; hundreds of thousands of children are quartered in portable buildings, stores, and lots, and many more thousands are studying in halls, corridors, and attics; and more than 4,000,000 children, between five and 18 years of age, in this country are not enrolled in school.

These and kindred impressive facts about our educational life have been reported countless times before now in mouth of mouth and through the medium of the printed press. However, they were never presented with more telling effect than by John J. Tigert, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, recently, while seated in his home at Chevy Chase, District of Columbia, who spoke into a telephone connected to the radiotelephone transmitting apparatus of the United States Navy Department, at Radio, Va. From this point his words were wafted through the air to an unnumbered invisible audience of the radius of hundreds of miles of the Capital.

"Public Education by Radio"
The favorable reaction to this service which has been entitled "Public Education by Radio" is partially responsible for this unequalled endorsement of the radio telephone as an educational factor by the Commissioner of Education when this writer was supplied with the statement:

"I consider the inauguration of this service one of the most important pieces of work that the Bureau has ever started. . . . In fact, the general public is one of the most fundamentally important audiences which we have to reach, since public education cannot progress any faster than the state of public opinion about education.

Mr. Tigert visualized radio telephony as an avenue whereby popular education may form an intimate connection with the man on the street. He says, to quote him at length:

"It is time for the educator to come out from his cloistered retreat and learn to talk with the man in the street, since it is only by educating the man on the street that we can educate our children."

Educational Development

Education has gone through many phases in this country. In the beginning, the educator was the philosopher who worked in his study on the theory of education. Then came the leaders who stirred and inspired the great mass of teachers of the country. Next came the methods. This meant that the educators had emerged from his study but only to the extent of talking with those of his own kind. The time has now come when it is important, in my opinion, that we do not only the teachers, but the great mass of common people if our experiment in popular education is to be successful. In our pride in our advance in the technique of education, we are liable to forget that no progress can be had which is not founded upon the intelligent understanding of the mass of the people.

But how to reach the people with our message? That is the question. By far the easiest way is the philosopher who worked in his study on the theory of education. Then came the leaders who stirred and inspired the great mass of teachers of the country. Next came the methods. This meant that the educators had emerged from his study but only to the extent of talking with those of his own kind. The time has now come when it is important, in my opinion, that we do not only the teachers, but the great mass of common people if our experiment in popular education is to be successful. In our pride in our advance in the technique of education, we are liable to forget that no progress can be had which is not founded upon the intelligent understanding of the mass of the people.

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Radio furnishes that method. It is a substitute for printing, but a new means of meeting modern educational conditions which hitherto the Bureau of Education has not been able to meet with the tools at its disposal.

Radio is cheaper than printing; it reaches its audience more quickly; it interests a mass of people who will not read printed articles; it holds the attention of the speaker and audience, and above all, it can be continuous in service. The thing that educates the public best is continuous education. It can be the means of such continuous education.

For these reasons I consider the inauguration of this radio service one of the most important pieces of work that the Bureau of Education has ever undertaken.

Millions Not in School

"At present, 4,159,318 children, between 5 and 18 years of age, are not in school at all. Some schools are shortening their terms for lack of school funds, or shutting down entirely. Such a situation is a menace to the future of this country," the commission declares. These shortcomings—failure to enforce compulsory laws and to provide adequate school buildings—when disseminated in all directions by electric waves are ever heard by over 100 million taxpayers without their voluntary consent. There is a glamour about it—this departure of offering "Public Education by Radio."

Both in priority and significance this is the first instance in history that a national educational agency has radio-cast messages on education." Twice each week, on Monday and Thursday, for a period of 15 minutes, from 6:45 to 7 o'clock in the evening, educational talks are sent from NAA, the wireless transmitting station of the United States Navy Department, located at Radio, Va. They are sent over a wavelength of 72 meters. Mr. Tigert is in the city, he usually delivers the lecture by use of a remote-control system interlinking his Chevy Chase residence with the powerful radio-telephone transmitter at Radio, Va. Absence from Washington on pressing duties that may engage the attention of the Commissioner of Education, then the duty of delivering educational hints devolves upon L. A. Kalbach, chief clerk of the Bureau of Education, who likewise maintains orderly telephonic communication from his home with station NAA.

About 50 broadcasts under the title, "Public Education by Radio" have been issued. The subject matter

Indorses Radio as Educational Factor



JOHN J. TIGERT
United States Commissioner of Education.

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Regina Plots Position at Sea by Help of Direction Finder

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22 (Special)—The ship "Regina" of the White Star Line, has always visited the radio amateurs when she docks here. The ship has the typical English radio equipment, consisting of a 1500-watt continuous wave transmitter, a 1500-watt quenched spark transmitter, a small "emergency brake" or low power spark transmitter, a Marconi direction finder, and a receiver.

Perhaps one of the most interesting pieces of equipment on the ship is the direction finder. Few, if any, American ships have this installation, or in fact, any installation for direction finding. When American ships desire their bearings, they check with land stations by sending a wireless request for their bearings. The land compass gets the direction or exact line from them to the ship and relays the call to another compass station. This, in turn, lines the ship and sends its reading to the compass station number 1. Then, by means of a chart, the two directions are plotted and, where these lines intersect, the ship is located. Then the bearings are sent to the ship's station.

Marconi Direction Finder

With the Marconi direction finder, the process is just the opposite. Two separate land stations are picked up and their directions located on the set. If these were plotted on a chart, they would give the same result as the American system, the difference being simply in that they begin at the other end. The DF operates on six tubes or "valves" as the English term them. One is used for a medium wave, 1000 frequency, and 4 high frequency. They are known as the V-24 valves and are of the four-electrode type, one electrode at

each end and one on each side. They are considered the lowest capacity tubes in the market and not available, even in England, for amateur transmitters.

The receiver is different from most receivers in that it uses but one tube which acts as both a detector and amplifier. These tubes fit in clips rather than in the conventional American and English sockets. They are held on the ends similar to our type of gridleak clips, two side clip contacts connecting with the side electrodes which are at right angles to the others. This construction makes the low capacity possible.

"Emergency Brake"

The receiver tunes from 300 to 24,000 meters. Small barlike switches in a row called piano keys, give the necessary adjustment for the various wavelengths, and practically every commercial wavelength can be received on this set.

The "emergency brake" is an interesting piece of equipment. It has a range of approximately 100 miles and consists of a construction of spark coils similar to the old-time, now obsolete amateur transmitters. It can run from either the ship's electric mains or from the radio room's generators. The emergency brake is used primarily for an SOS call when the other equipment is out of commission, and uses two plates of the quenched spark gap.

Like other commercial stations, the Regina does not use a fixed wavelength. She has 1000, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000 meters on the spark set and 2100, 2200, 2400, 2500 and 2800 on the CW set. This flexibility is used to adapt the station to that with which she is communicating.

Radio Programs

For Monday, December 29

With the tuneful concerts by the staff band of the Cuban Army as a regular feature from station PWX, the average radio enthusiast has come to think of any band in Cuba as being of the military type. This is naturally a result of the fondness of the Latin races not only for good music but the military in general with the picturesque uniforms of striking colors it permits. Anyone who has seen the yellow breeches and red coats of the soldiers in "Carmen" invariably associates all Latin bands with some similar dress.

On this date, just to show that the Cubans are not limited in their types of bands as previously discussed, a program will be given by a band from the Academy Farrelly-Bovil. As far as we can remember, this is the only band other than the army staff band that has played from this station. Those fans who are pulling in PWX with regularity will have an opportunity to make a comparison. A rather unusual program is being offered from WCAE with a group of Negro songs by the "Famous Four Roses." These singers offer a very accurate interpretation of Afro-American music.

Eastern Standard Time

PWX, Cuban Army, Havana, Cuba, 8:30 p. m.—Concert from the Academy Farrelly-Bovil of Havana.

WEAF, Edison Elec. Co., Boston, 8:30 p. m.—Hockey game from the Boston Bruins.

WBZ, Springfield, Mass., Springfield, 8:30 p. m.—Hockey game from the Springfield Indians.

WBBG, Wethersfield, Conn., Springfield, 8:30 p. m.—Hockey game from the Wethersfield Indians.

WCAE, Toledo, Ohio, Toledo, 8:30 p. m.—Hockey concert by the Toledo Polymers.

WFBG, Gable Tribune, Allentown, Pa., 8:30 p. m.—Hockey concert by the Allentown Polymers.

WEAF, Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City, 8:30 p. m.—Concert of vocal and instrumental selections.

WBZ, Springfield, Mass., Springfield, 8:30 p. m.—Concert of vocal and instrumental numbers.

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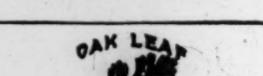
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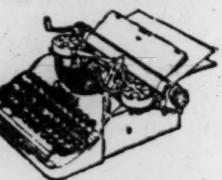
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, there has been prepared and made public an interesting exhibit calculated to show that, as a matter of fact, the much-discussed postal deficit, the alleged existence of which has been urged as a reason why higher rates should be imposed upon certain classes of mail matter, has all but vanished.

Mr. Elisha Hanson, representing the association, points out that in its report to Congress upon the cost of handling the mails the Post Office Department calculated that the entire cost of handling congressional and departmental matter in the mails was \$6,571,980.39. But he calls attention to the significant fact that the Postmaster-General, in his annual report, which was made public the day before the cost ascertainment report was sent to Congress, set forth that the actual cost of handling the public mail for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was \$12,842,659, indicating a difference of more than \$6,000,000 in the figures presented in two official reports which went to Congress practically simultaneously.

For many years it has been customary for the Post Office Department, in estimating and discussing its apparent deficits, to attribute certain millions of dollars to losses in handling one class of mail, and other millions to losses incurred in handling some other class. But it is pointed out that if one is to accept the estimates made by the Postmaster-General in his report sent to Congress on Dec. 1, it will appear that the total operating deficit incident to the transactions for the fiscal year ending with June last was \$14,463,976. Deducting the cost of public service rendered, assuming the Postmaster-General's figures to be correct, the cost to the people on the general operation of the department for the fiscal year was \$1,621,317.

Figures are often uninteresting things, and their repetition quickly becomes monotonous. But some comparisons are made which indicate the generosity displayed by Congress in providing for activities no more important than the handling of the mails. As against the sum shown to be necessary to care for the postal deficit, it is pointed out that in the period under review \$32,300,000 was appropriated for the construction of public roads; an additional sum of \$254,774,666 was authorized for various public works operations under the direction of the Department of the Interior; \$297,097,250 was voted for the Navy Department, and \$252,150,231 to the War Department. None of these are expected to produce revenue, and every dollar spent was raised through the levy of general taxes.

Mr. Hanson, in summarizing and analyzing the figures, argues that if to the \$13,000,000 assumed as the sum representing the cost of free service to the Government, there is added \$20,000,000 claimed to have been lost as a result of the public policy of giving free circulation to certain publications, as well as the \$15,000,000 which the department records as the loss because of the favored rates which Congress has authorized for other publications, it will be shown that on its revenue-producing service the department operated at an extraordinary profit.

Is the reasonable contention of newspaper publishers that it is shown by the department's own statistics "that the present mail rates for publications have passed the point of diminishing returns?" It is pointed out that during the last six years a 100 per cent increase in newspaper rates has been authorized by Congress, and that in this same period Congress has authorized a decrease in first-class rates, a decrease in third-class rates, and what was equivalent to a decrease in fourth-class rates. The returns from newspaper mail have increased by 2.29 per cent, it appears. It would seem just to insist that it would be unfair to increase, by 100 per cent or any other figure, the rate on the only class of mail that has absorbed such an added heavy burden since the end of the war.

There is always trouble in the Balkans. In the past, dissension in those turbulent regions has been apt to spread to neighboring nations. Hence it is no wonder that the chancelleries of Europe are agog over the strife in Albania, strife caused by the political ambitions of two rival factions and probably furthered by neighboring states who hope to benefit by the success of their own particular champion. The right of Fan Noli, the present Prime Minister, to govern the country is contested on the battle field by Ahmed Bey Zoghu, who was swept out of office during the revolution last May and found refuge in Belgrade. Immediately Italian agitators see the hand of Jugoslavia guiding Ahmed Zoghu in his ambitious designs to regain control of the Government, while Jugoslavian scribes look askance at Italy.

Rome and Belgrade keep the world informed about the movement of troops, the clashing of arms, the dispatch of warships. How much their reports are at variance is beside the point. Out of Albania itself the only information that filters through comes from Tirana, the seat of government, and, as is to be expected, gives alone the present Government's point of view. From the conflicting versions of events it is evident that the hostilities have gone beyond mere frontier clashes. Italy has sent warships to Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua, seaport towns on the Adriatic, to safeguard its communications. Jugoslavia is keeping a watchful eye on happenings and taking all necessary precautions. Greece and Bulgaria are reported to be astir.

As to the extent to which the disorders will spread it is idle to speculate. No international

complications are likely to ensue. Albania emerged from the war a free and independent state, and embarked, like many other post-war states, on a program of house cleaning. During the European conflagration covetous eyes were cast upon its seaports and some of its inland territory.

Serbia even argued that Albania had no definite borders, and therefore no right to complain. But this defect the Council of Ambassadors remedied, and thereby removed one of the chief causes of trouble. Left to itself, the country was given an opportunity to develop in peace. The task before the successive governments bristled with difficulties, as armed bands secreted in the hills kept the country in a constant state of unrest, and a depleted treasury hindered progress.

In the face of such difficulties, however, a reorganization gradually took place and the dawn of a new era for Albania seemed to be breaking. Fan Noli, indeed, contended that next year would find the country without a deficit in its state accounts. Assistance from the League of Nations and assurance of the prevention of direct interference from outside which such a body affords have done much for Albania. The Corfu incident is proof enough of the force of public opinion which the League can wield. It is, then, internal problems alone that now confront Albania, and all the country asks is an opportunity to work them out in its own way, unhampered by its neighboring states.

Like the actual branches of yuletide greenery, the prevailing discussion over Christmas trees is loaded with gifts of varying value for those who can look beyond the outward appearance of things and see the meanings within and back of the presents that hang on the decorated and illuminated bouquets. The progress of the debate reveals that, like most questions, that of the Christmas tree has at least two sides. In fact, friendly examination will show that it has several sides, many angles and some deep recesses like the boughs of the spangled trees themselves.

On one side of the general argument are warm and sympathetic friends of the forests and of the trees that form them out on the hills in their natural, appealing strength and beauty. On the other side is the vast army of grown-ups and children who love the Christmas tree and its age-long traditions and are not likely to give them up easily or quickly. Even if the pleas of those who would stop all use of Christmas trees are at some points overwrought, even if they do not now see into the deeper recesses of the question, their crusade in behalf of the forests is sure to bear good fruit through directing many minds to the sources of the yuletide trees and to the questions involved in the transfer of young firs and balsams from cold hilltops to warm fire-sides.

While this excellent process is going on possibly some of the eloquent advocates of leaving all the young green trees out on the hills may catch glimpses into the deeper recesses of the question and discover in those mystical depths that perhaps the transfer of the little trees from bleak pastures to city homes brings joyful hints and inspirations and memories of inestimable value to thousands of hearts, and that it can be done in a way that instead of injuring the forests will improve them both in beauty and in their value as measured in dollars and cents.

Impressive word pictures are drawn of the devastation caused by the Christmas tree trade. Barren hillsides once covered with lovely and ennobling woods are portrayed. The carelessness of greedy farmers who strip growing forests from their lands and leave them barren and valueless as well as unsightly is properly rebuked. Doubtless there has been too much of that sort of commercialism in the past, and immense needless damage has been done. But there is evidence that the owners of the growing trees are waking up to mistakes of that kind, and are learning how to cull out the young trees that can be spared without injuring but rather improving the growths that are left. The forestry bureaus of states and the Nation have done great work in recent years in teaching farmers and buyers of the trees how to do this.

It might be well to remember also that the demand for Christmas trees is by no means the worst foe of the forests. For example, the forestry experts say that there are several times as many acres of woods cut over in the United States every year to make toothpicks as there are for Christmas trees. Wouldn't it help forest conservation more to discourage the use of toothpicks somewhat, or at least teach those who take trees to make them how to do it wisely, rather than to shut down too drastically on yuletide greens?

Forestry experts in Washington and elsewhere, whose main business in life is to protect American woods both, for their beauty and for their agricultural and commercial value, are taking a deep interest in the Christmas tree debate, and surely their views and their advice ought to carry weight. While condemning ruthless cutting of young trees for the yuletide celebration, they point out that enough of them can be taken to satisfy the demand without harming the woods, but, on the contrary, for their betterment. They say that the little trees that are of use for Christmas do not grow in the thick woods or in large bunches close together.

One man who says he is a large cutter and shipper of Christmas trees from New England and eastern Canada, gives his testimony thus:

Christmas trees are not cut from the woods. They are cut from pastures and sugar orchards. These trees are scrub, would never make lumber, and from these scrubs not one tree in ten is cut. The trees that are not cut, but left, grow better and faster than they would if not thinned out. There are farmers who make a business of growing these Christmas trees right, and it makes a nice source of income each year. No Christmas tree man would accept trees grown in the woods for the Christmas tree.

The people who talk about hurting the forests by cutting the Christmas trees are like a man I knew of who wrote for a poultry magazine and never owned a hen or even fed or watered one.

While the campaign against excessive use of Christmas trees and ruthless destruction of for-

ests to obtain them is not new, it has been far more active this year than ever before. Those who have pushed it so vigorously may rest assured that, even if they do not succeed in cutting down very materially the number of young trees sent to the cities, their efforts combined with those of the forestry experts have already resulted in great good and are sure to be more influential in the future.

Out of the discussion has come the suggestion of using small live trees raised in tubs for the Christmas festivities, and while this may not be practicable for the general public, its adoption where feasible will no doubt cut down the demand for small trees from the woods to some extent.

The publicity given to the subject in the newspapers, aided by sensible parents and suggestions from forestry lecturers and publications, will also aid in future forest preservation through making the spangled and present-loaded trees in thousands of city homes green centers from which tens of thousands of children will radiate stronger love of the woods and determination to do what they can to protect and preserve them.

Ignacio Zuloaga's recent arrival in the United States quite sets the seal on what may be called the "Spanish Hour" that

has been softly but surely stealing overseas these past few years. By ship, cable, plane, and zephyr the swelling argosy of Spanish art has wound its way month by month until a veritable vogue of things à l'espagnol has set in. This distinguished artist, coming as a sort of pictorial ambassador from the seat of Castilian culture to the new world, reaches New York at a moment when the sound of the castanets would hardly seem amiss among the multiple tones of the metropolis.

On every side—in gallery and shop, on stage and screen—there are evidences of a rich, vibrant, colorful touch that means the land of mantillas and guitars and no other. While the fashion of wearing the florid and festive-like shawls is not confined to New York—their crimson, greens, and yellows flash through the streets of Paris and Venetian piazzas as well—the influence of the Spanish note in North American environs is more pronounced than in other non-Latin countries. As the villas of California and Florida increased and multiplied during the second decade of the twentieth century, the strong Italian tendencies in decoration that had prevailed till then began to give way to the more spectacular and colorful properties that once graced the ancient cities of Spain. The bolder silhouettes, the sharper color contrasts, the more rhythmic cadences of that race which produced Velázquez, Greco and Goya came to light in America as a part of the "Spanish Hour" that has apparently struck in full tones.

Perhaps this rising tide which has served to bring Zuloaga across the waters but is a part of the general bestirring of the Spanish consciousness toward the larger issues of the day, as recently expressed in the apparent wish of certain parties to join step with the growing brotherhood of republican peoples. But whatever the cause the effect is wholly delightful.

At the present moment of writing the two outstanding exhibitions in the New York galleries

are devoted to paintings of Spain, and the coming month will see an important showing of canvases by this leader of contemporary Spanish artist himself. On the screen within easy memory a number of films have been set among the romantic backgrounds of Spain or the Argentine, while here and there in the revues the same pulsating note of color and tone is manifest.

Zuloaga thus comes to American shores with his credentials of canvases and paints a welcome emissary, since he utters that sure password—Art. As America seems destined to receive in due time the tributary streams of each nation's cultural achievements, and so compound a universal fabrication of its own, each nation must have its appointed day. For the moment it appears from all signs to be "Theure espagnol."

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Old World Christmas Customs

Christmas on Ellis Island may seem a dreary fate for the 700 immigrants who are knocking at the gates of America. Even with a camouflage of Christmas trees, few people would choose to celebrate the season in a statistician's room. But for the newcomers who can find solace in the past the gaunt hall will glow with merriment.

The Island tree will recall to the Yugoslavs their own Yule log known as "Badnjak," freshly cut and placed with one end in the fire so that it lasts through the holiday. On Christmas morning their neighbors are received, the first to arrive being handed a shovel with which to strike the log. As the sparks fly out the guest recites: "Be unto you as much cattle, as many horses, as many goats, as many sheep, as many hogs, as many bees, as much good fortune and prosperity." Small mangers are built in many homes.

The Serbs, who are of the Greek Orthodox religion,

strew the floors with hay. This symbolizing of the manger settled by night which the host furnishes the players. The young girls show the same curiosity regarding their future as those of Czechoslovakia. About midnight the gates of the churches are thrown open and the whole family, together with the guests, attend midnight mass.

In Germany also there are two legal holidays at Christmas and in addition most business stops at noon on Dec. 24, to give time for Christmas Eve preparations.

The Christmas tree, which originated there, is the center of the celebration. A wealth of songs beloved of the children are sung around the lighted tree. Some of them are of great antiquity, such as "Es ist ein Reis entsprungen aus einer Wurzelzart" (A sprig sprang from a tender root), a quaint medieval text sung to a deeply moving old tune.

The Lithuanian families gather for "Kucia," the Christmas Eve supper consisting of bread with poppy seeds, ash, eggs, bacon, "kneidelas," a sweet dish made into a cube, orange and served with sugar and cream. Bright-colored, exquisitely thin wafers called "plotkeles" are passed to each member, broken and eaten, as Christmas wishes are exchanged. These wafers are obtained from the Roman Catholic rectory and symbolize "peace on earth." The celebration of midnight mass ushers in Christmas morning.

The Poles likewise make the ceremony of the Christ-mas mass a part of their supper, after which groups of singers go from door to door, and when invited in, sing their carols and are feasted.

The Norwegian festivities begin on Christmas Eve with a supper at which traditional dishes are served—"lutefisk," a specially prepared fish-roast; rice pudding and breaded spare ribs, a relic of the time when a whole roasted boar was served at the pagan Yule festival.

Small candies are given to the repast and at midnight the gifts from the tree are distributed. The evening usually ends with a joining of hands around the tree and the singing of a Christmas hymn.

Orthodox Norwegians in America observe two days known as first and second day Christmas, on both of which religious services are held. The Norwegian word for Christmas (and the Swedish and Danish as well) is "Jul," which was the name of the mid-winter religious festival of ancient Norsemen prior to the introduction of Christianity in Norway.

Christianity was accepted by Leif Ericson in the year 1000, just before embarking on the voyage which led to his discovery of the North American continent. As the pagan Jul festival was so close to the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the old word with which people were familiar was retained as the name for the Christmas festival.

The Swedes celebration is very similar to the Norwegian, but, if anything, the Swedes go more thoroughly into the matter of Christmas feasting than any of their Scandinavian brothers. A feature of their Christmas Eve supper is a rice pudding, filled with raisins and candied fruit, a sort of plum-pudding, said to bring good fortune to whoever dines on it the first portion. A common custom is to demand an improved thrush from each member of the family before he may taste the pudding.

The Christmas tree is kept some weeks, usually until Jan. 13, when the neighbors' children are invited in to "plunder" it. It is a matter of great pride to the average Swedish youngster to have attended a large number of such plunderings.

E. V. E.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Dec. 22
Bolshevist propaganda has been most active in Albania in fomenting the insurrectionary movement. The Albanian Government has now asked Mr. Kaskovietki, the Soviet emissary who arrived in Albania with a delegation of seven persons only three days ago, to quit Albanian territory. The delegation left Tirana for Moscow. The charges by Fan Noli against the Jugoslav government are causing great perplexity in Italy, and it is hoped Jugoslavia will give a prompt and convincing denial to the accusations.

The gulf dividing Fascismo from the Opposition is becoming wider every day. Fascismo has gradually isolated itself from all the other political parties with the result that Italy is now divided into two camps—Fascisti and anti-Fascisti. There are no longer Liberals or Democrats, or Socialists or Populars striving for power. There is one whole bloc of all these parties which has for its program the fall of the Fascist régime. Signor Mussolini, contrary perhaps to his expectations, has brought about what all his predecessors had been careful enough to avoid—the formation of a united Opposition front.

The union is, of course, only temporary, and it will come to an end the very day when their goal is reached—if it shall ever be reached. But the fact remains interesting all the same that never before has the Nation witnessed such a political phenomenon. The coming election, for it is assumed that a fresh appeal will have to be made to the country before very long, will be fought on this particular issue. Which of the two blocs has the larger support in the country? Opinion on the subject is divided, and both Fascisti and their adversaries put forward conflicting claims.

The strength of the Opposition parties has lately been increased by the formation of a new body, which has taken the name of "Unione Nazionale." The promoters of the new organization have issued a manifesto setting out its aims, which are in no way different from those forming the program of the official Opposition. Among its supporters are Signor Giovanni Amendola, the young leader of the Constitutionalists, who was twice held ministerial appointments, and was the leading figure in Simon's Factio Cabinet; Count Carlo Storza, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, the ex-Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, the famous historian Guglielmo Ferrero, and many senators, deputies, journalists, men of letters and business men.

The acknowledged Futurist leader of today, Signor Marinetti, presided over the first Italian Futurist congress which was held in Milan. The adherents to the ideals of Signor Marinetti were decidedly numerous, and largely composed of young men and women. Many congratulatory telegrams and letters were sent to Signor Marinetti from Futurists living abroad. Futurist poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, architects and politicians were all there and naturally a great many Futurist ideals were expounded.

Among the most striking was Signor Marinetti's declaration that the past has been too slow and quiet. Futurism must be marked by more motion and less rest. The Futurists claim to have discovered that there are two different conceptions of music, perpendicular and horizontal. Another happy idea is regarding Futurist monuments which they consider should be composed of the same material as that to which the man in whose honor the monument is erected owes his fame. If a man, therefore, is great because he produced good soap, the monument should be made of soap. Perhaps a suitable covering could also be provided for the summer heat.

The winners of the £1000 offered by Mr. Edward Filene for the best essay in answer to the question: "How can peace and prosperity be restored in Italy and in Europe through international co-operation?" are Professors Prospero Fedozzi and Gino Arias. Nearly 1000 Italian citizens submitted plans, but only fifty of these were considered. The second prize has been awarded to a deputy, Signor Lanuzio. Signor Fedozzi is a professor of international law at Genoa and Signor Arias holds the chair of political economy at the same university.

The Dodecanese Islands are again the subject of a controversy, this time of a religious nature, between Italy